

THE *Soybean Digest*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION



A harmony with soy. See page 9.

APRIL ♦ 1953

VOLUME 13 ♦ NUMBER 6

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L. D. 364

EDITOR'S DESK

SHORT-SIGHTED JEOPARDIZING OF THE FUTURE

Average yields of soybeans have been climbing steadily since the first figures were recorded in 1921. Other crops have shown similar yield increases. Better equipment, greater know-how, increased fertility levels, better production practices have all contributed to these yield increases. Also highly important have been the development and introduction to commercial production of higher-yielding varieties.

In fact, without these newer varieties yields might well have declined, rather than increased. Disease resistance, insect resistance, response to higher fertility levels have all been introduced by the plant breeders. In soybeans the average oil yield per bushel of soybeans has been increased by approximately 25 percent through plant breeding.

The new soybean varieties of today were actually produced in the 1930's. The initial crosses from which these selections came were made at the time when we were producing less than 100 million bushels of soybeans per year. Production of soybeans has increased tremendously in the intervening period—but the funds for soybean varietal development work, in terms of work which can be done, are actually less now than they were back in 1939!!! Cooperative breeding and testing work on soybeans is actually being done in fewer states today than five years ago! Instead of expanding with the growth of soybean production the basic research work on varietal production has been retracted.

In the rush of defense activity and war activity we have lost sight of the importance of basic agricultural research. We have lost sight of the time-lag involved between the start of basic research and the actual commercial application of the findings of that research. The progress we should make 15 years from now is being jeopardized because we, today, are not providing as well for basic agricultural research as did those at the helm in the 1930's. We became so involved in the so-called "action" programs that we lost sight of the importance of research. Private industry has marched far beyond government in research. When private industry finances research, the findings of that research must be retained, for company gain. Basic agricultural research benefits the nation through larger and cheaper food supplies, thus logically falls within the province of governmental action.

Economy in government must be our keynote. We must be sure we receive maximum returns for every dollar expended. Fifteen years from now we will be much further advanced in agriculture and as a nation if we will cut back on action program allocations of funds and apply a part of those funds to basic agricultural research.

Appropriation of funds for USDA operations must receive careful study by congressional committees. We must spend our money wisely. There is no place where federal money can be more wisely spent than on basic research. We must expand, rather than retract, that pro-

gram. Let's do the necessary trimming at other spots to get desirable research programs under way this year. **IT IS LATER THAN WE THINK.** In future years we will suffer for our present research shortcomings. Fifteen years from now we will reap the dividends—good or bad—from today's research.

LET'S OPEN THE MARKET TO EVERYBODY

The soybean and flaxseed advisory committee which met in Washington on Mar. 9, at the request of Secretary Benson, made a number of recommendations pertaining to soybeans that are commendable. There is one exception. It crept into the final report, as written by the sub-committee, and in your editor's views is definitely not in conformance with the views of the general committee.

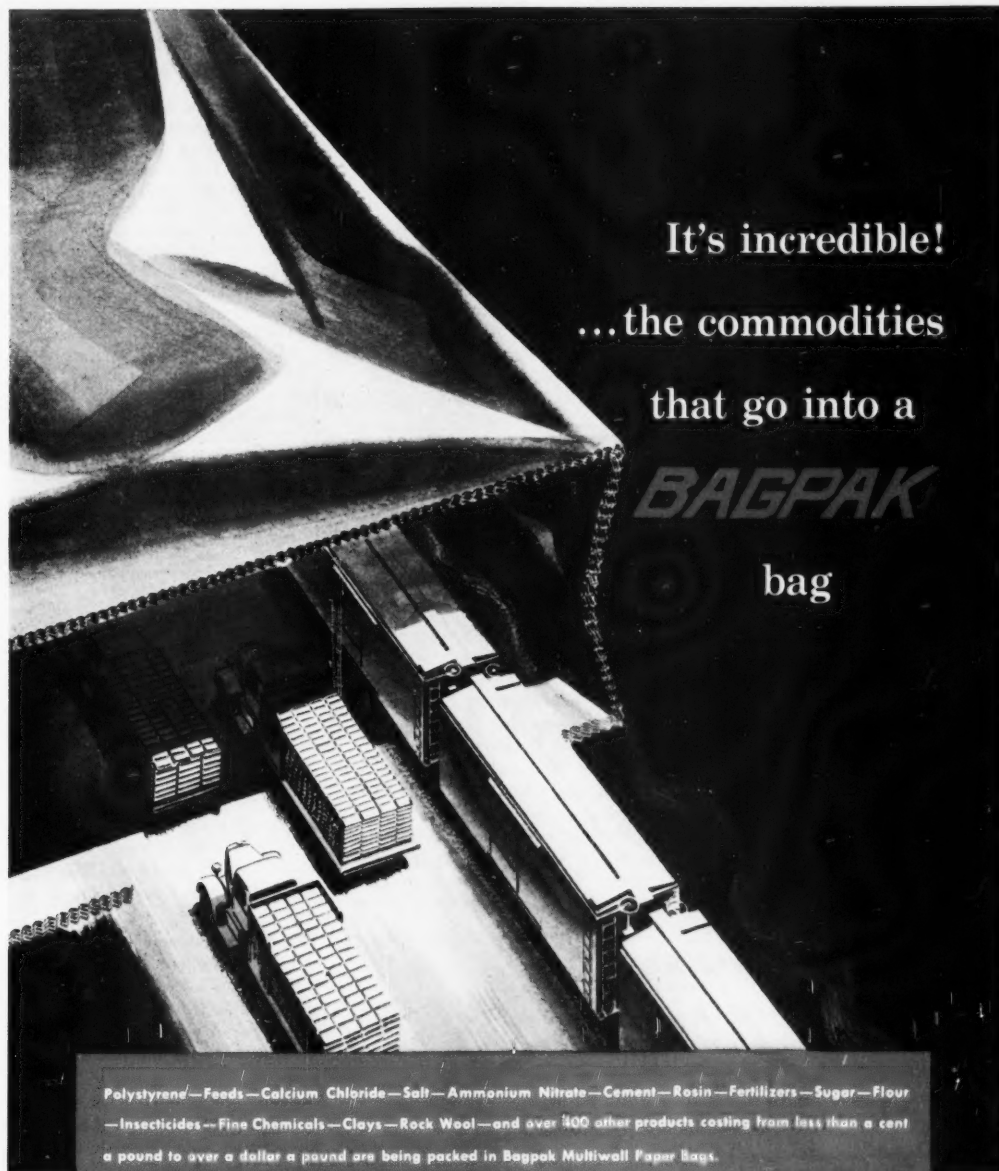
That recommendation reads "that the Department take steps it deems advisable and appropriate to encourage exports of the quantities of soybeans and soybean products *not needed in the domestic market.*" It is this last phrase which is objectionable, is not in conformance with the general committee recommendations, and is definitely contrary to all good business principles. If I were trying to write a recommendation which would definitely discourage all exports of soybeans, I would write it in approximately the same words.

The American soybean grower during the last three years has received prices within the range of 25 cents to \$1 per bushel higher because of the export market. Without that export market the acreage would have been much smaller, and the domestic processor would have had fewer soybeans upon which to operate. Without that export market the huge quantities of soybean oil would have pyramided upon our domestic supplies, and the quantities of meal available to livestock feeders would have been much smaller.

The recommendation in effect says, "If we do not want some of this year's production we will dump it on export markets. You, as foreign buyers, can have what is left after we fill our needs."

That is not the way to build stable markets. The American farmer can produce soybeans more efficiently than any other producer in the world, because of mechanical production methods. We can compete on world markets on a price basis in most years. If we are going to produce only for the domestic market, dumping our surpluses when someone in Washington decides we have surpluses, then the American farmer had better start cutting soybean acreage back immediately. That is not a sound business-like method of doing business.

Producers and processor of soybeans alike will lose if the foreign buyers for American soybeans are not allowed freedom in our markets. Our 300-million-bushel industry has been built on free access to world markets. It can exist on no other basis. The processor who thinks he can buy his needs, then allow competition to come in, will soon find the crop so small he will be unable to fill his needs.



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ACTIVITIES OF YOUR ASSOCIATION

CONVENTION. Ever since our convention in St. Louis seven years ago, members have been suggesting that we return. St. Louis is a fairly central location for producers both north and south. And it is a good convention city.

So the ASA convention goes back to St. Louis this year, as we announced in our January issue.

Recently members of the convention committee met in St. Louis and completed early arrangements.

Now we can announce that the convention will be held at the Jefferson Hotel Aug. 20 and 21. It will be a two-day convention with no field trip. But there will probably be an informal gathering the evening of the 19th.

This will be the earliest convention for many years. Many producers have been asking for a meeting more in advance of the combining season.

There will be four half-day sessions, each on a general topic such as marketing, growing, new products, and at least one panel discussion, which proved popular last year.

There will be no lack of entertainment this year. The St. Louis Cardinals will be in town at the time of the convention. And a block of tickets is being reserved to the St. Louis Municipal Opera, which will be presenting "Kiss Me Kate." Those who wish

to attend will be asked to signify their intentions well in advance of the convention, however.

You can make room reservations direct with Hotel Jefferson.

VEGETABLE OILS. Passage of a bill in both houses of the Arkansas legislature legalizing the manufacture and sale of Mellorine, a frozen dessert made from vegetable oils, is being hailed as marking a big step forward in bringing a new, wholesome food product to the public.

Approval of the bill was unanimous in the Senate, and it passed the House by a vote of 63 to 27. The bill was backed by the National Cotton Council. The American Soybean Association was represented by Vice President Jake Hartz, Jr., who appeared in its favor at the committee hearing.

But opposition to vegetable oils in foods has far from caved in. In Missouri, where Mellorine is now legally sold, a bill, HB-274, that would outlaw any use of vegetable oils in dairy products except for margarine has been reported favorably by the dairy committee of the House. It would prohibit both filled milk and frozen desserts.

In Ontario Bill 71 is before the House. It would empower the government to ban any food product made from vegetable oil, including

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

shortening or margarine. If it should become law it could be a body blow to soybeans in Canada.

Outcome of the bill to legalize yellow margarine in Iowa is still in doubt.

BLUE BOOK. The 1953 edition of the Soybean Blue Book, the seventh to be issued, was off the press early in March, and copies have been mailed to all members. The book was 160 pages and cover, same as last year.

As in past editions the latest available statistics on production and utilization of soybeans, meal and oil, are assembled for quick reference. A number of new tables and graphs were included for the first time this year.

There are directories of soybean processors, oil refiners, and manufacturers using soy products in their operations, as well as firms offering services and products to the soybean industry.

The directory of agencies and personnel relating to soybeans in the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been reorganized for easier reference. All other sections have been brought up to date.

The book is available at \$3 per copy from the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa. Additional copies, \$1 to members.

Why the South Gets Ahead



One-crop farming is on the decline.



COME CLEAN and WHOLE FROM CASE COMBINES

Case Self-Propelled Combines are built with 9, 12 (above) and 15-foot headers. Pull types available in 5, 6, 9, and 12-foot models. All with choice of spike or rub-bar cylinder. Six-foot Model "A" shown below.



A cracked bean is a wasted bean and trash just adds to the dockage. Thousands of growers, therefore, have found it to their advantage to harvest their soybeans with Case Combines. Buyers, too, have often expressed a preference for Case-threshed seed because they have learned to expect a whole, clean product from Case Combines. Whether with spike-tooth or rub-bar cylinder, a Case Combine is easy to adjust for gentle, yet thorough threshing. Case straw racks are extra long to assure complete separation of valuable beans. And Air-Lift Cleaning, found only in Case Combines, gets rid of trash while saving the seed. J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-75, Racine, Wis.

CASE



GROWERS

Ohio Tests Nitrogen Use

Application of 50 or more pounds of nitrogen to soybeans will increase yields, but the increases are seldom profitable, extended tests with nitrogen fertilization of soybeans over a period of four years at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station indicate, according to H. J. Mederski, assistant professor of agronomy.

The tests were with plow down and sidedress applications of nitrogen to nodulated soybeans grown on both irrigated and non-irrigated land. On non-irrigated soils plow down applications of 100 pounds of nitrogen increased yields by three bushels per acre while sidedress applications made at flowering increased yields by five bushels per acre. Applications on irrigated soils gave the same results.

Yields from the check plots were 33 bushels per acre for irrigated soils and 33 bushels for non-irrigated soils.

During the four-year test, the largest single increase on non-irrigated soils was seven bushels per acre for 200 pounds of sidedress nitrogen. The largest yield increase on irrigated land during the same period was 13 bushels per acre produced by 200 pounds of nitrogen sidedressed at the beginning of the bloom period.

The yield increases from applied nitrogen indicate that the symbiotically fixed nitrogen may not always be sufficient to produce maximum yields, and the level of available nitrogen in the soil may be a limiting factor.

Erdel Missouri Winner

Champion soybean grower for 1952 for the northeast district of Missouri was Douglas Erdel, Laddonia. His yield was 33.5 bushels per acre.

Contest is sponsored annually by MFA Cooperative Grain & Feed Co., Mexico, Mo., for farmers in the counties of Audrain, Monroe, Callaway, Randolph, Montgomery, Boone, Ralls and Pike. Awards, including \$100 cash and a large cup for the champion, were presented Mar. 30, at Mexico.

Winner in Class A was O. E. Morris, Vandalia, Mo.; and runnerup was Earl VanHorn, Mexico.

Winner in Class B (Junior Farmers Association, vocational agriculture students, Future Farmers of America, and 4-H Club members) was John Grove, Mexico; and runnerup was Paul West.

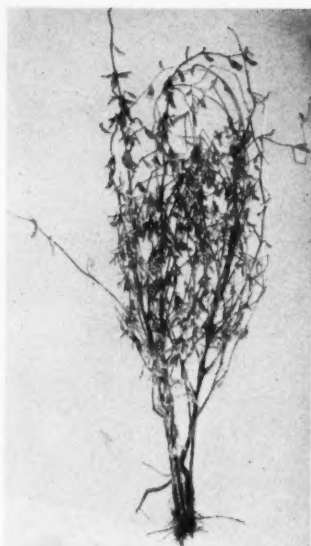
Yields in the contest were considerably lower than the year before due to the severe drought experienced in the section.

New Southern Variety

A new variety of soybeans named Yellow Gatan has been released by the Georgia Experiment Station. It was developed by a selection from a yellow-seeded variant of the brown Gatan by Dr. U. R. Gore, agronomist.

The new bean is similar to the brown Gatan variety in plant growth and is very productive of seed and hay. The plants grow from 36 to 48 inches tall and are semi-viny. The yellow seed have a brown hilum and it takes 5,000 to weigh a pound.

The oil content averages around 16 percent and the beans are readily



YELLOW GATAN plants pulled from field at Experiment, Ga., Dec. 16, 1952. Very little shattering at this date.

acceptable by oil mills. Foundation seed are produced by the Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

In 1952 at Experiment, Yellow Gatan produced 27.0 bushels per acre compared to 21.8 for Ogden, 29.2 for Roanoke, and 19.1 for the old Gatan.

Approximately 600 acres were planted in middle Georgia last year. A grower near Fort Valley, who planted a large acreage, said this past season was unfavorable for beans, due to the drought, but his Yellow Gatan did better than any other bean in his section. Other varieties planted in that area were Acadian, CNS, and J.E.W.45. Much of the bean acreage was cut for hay due to dry weather.

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BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

SOYBEAN DIGEST

Here's How in Miss.

Soybeans are well adapted to all black lands in Coahoma County, Miss., and are the best cash crop in rotations on second and third class lands there, according to the county's farmers' committee on corn, soybeans and small grains.

The committee made a set of recommendations on soybean culture at a recent countywide meeting covering the three crops. Harold Simmons, chairman of the committee, presided. The meeting was arranged by Stewart Vail, county agent.

The committee recommended Dorman, Ogden and Roanoke for early, midseason and late varieties in Coahoma County.

All seed grown in the Mississippi Delta from adapted varieties is as good for planting as any grown anywhere if harvesting recommendations are followed, according to the committee.

Other recommendations:

Plant between Apr. 25 and May 25 at a rate of one and one-fourth to one and one-half bushels per acre, in 36- to 40-inch rows except for hay.

Treat with Arasan or Spergon each year, and inoculate where planting soybeans for the first year behind other crops.

The committee recommended a change in the grading standards, and that a premium be paid for soybeans of below 3 percent foreign matter and 11 percent moisture.

Speakers included: Dr. E. E. Hartwig, Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.; L. L. Stoner, Holly Bluff, Miss., soybean producer; and Bernard B. Wagner, Chandler, Ind., soybean and wheat farmer.

— s b d —

THE COVER PICTURE

THE BEAUTIFUL room interior shown on the cover illustrates how the paint industry has progressed in creating new colors, new finishes and new ideas for the homemaker. Walls, floors, ceilings and woodwork are painted in delightful, harmonizing tones which are restful yet full of life and warmth.

This room was created by the Glidden Co. chiefly to show how quickly, easily and beautifully any American can transform his home. This company's pioneer latex base paint, Spread Satin, can be put on interior wall surfaces with great ease and

speed by anyone. It is dry to the touch in less than half an hour and the room where it is used can be re-occupied almost as soon as the paint has been applied.

One important ingredient of Spread Satin is a soya derivative. The paint industry, in fact, uses large quantities of soya byproducts, such as soy oil, soya lecithin and soya protein.

And, in addition to using soya byproducts in various paints, Glidden

today is one of the country's important soy processors, operating large soy products plants in both Chicago and Indianapolis and a feed mill in the latter city.

The company's research in soya products, under the direction of the famous Dr. Percy L. Julian, has received national acclaim. Few industrial enterprises have done so much to further development of this rapidly growing industry.



... WHEN YOU SKIP INOCULATION TO SKIMP ON SEEDING COSTS

It costs you plenty when you get only half a legume crop. By trying to save a little time while planting you may gamble away a whole season's work. Just a few minutes to inoculate can help you guard against upset rotation plans—can help assure success with your legumes.

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Mixing inoculants with clovers, alfalfa and soybean seed is swift and simple insurance that helps cut crop risks ... reduces soil losses. Use any effective method that gets plenty of the fresh bacteria into ground with your seed.

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MORE CONSISTENT results have been obtained with Premerge on soybeans than other chemicals tried. But you need care in its use. Here you see the results of Premerge applied at the rate of eight pounds per acre. Untreated row at left.

Cultivate or Spray?

How to Get Those Weeds

WEEDS, like the poor, are always with us. And the weed problem gets worse instead of better in spite of all we learn from experiment stations, supply men and progressive growers.

The problem is complicated by the shortage of farm labor and by the appearance of new pests like giant fox-tail.

Some farmers feel that soybeans have complicated their weed problems, and say they don't like to grow them because they leave a lot of grass and weed seeds behind to cause trouble in the crop following.

There is no magic chemical or implement to solve your weed control problem for you. It is a never-ending year-to-year fight over every inch of your farm. And much more is involved than just the right tillage or the right chemicals.

Vigorous soybean plants that get off to a quick start and shoot up to shade the ground in the shortest possible time are what you want. They will give you real help in your war against the weeds.

Take every step possible to produce that kind of soybeans. These steps include the right rotations, fertile soil built up through fertilizers

if needed, control of insects and diseases, and adapted varieties that can put up a real fight for themselves.

And don't plant weeds. Plant only clean seed. Use the weed seed cleaner on the combine at harvest time. Recleaned soybean seed, with all split beans and weed seeds removed, is the cheapest seed.

The Basic Rules

Here are the simple rules of weed control, according to weed men:

1—Get the weeds before you plant the beans. This means plowing early and planting late and killing all the weeds you can in between. Delaying planting to kill a crop of weeds will not reduce your yields if the crop is planted near normal dates.

A good method is to plow in late summer or early fall. Let a crop of weeds germinate and the frost will kill them. If the weeds head out before frost disk them to keep them from going to seed.

Or plow as early in the spring as possible, then follow with repeated shallow harrowings. This encourages the weeds to germinate, then the harrow kills them. Remember to work the ground shallowly in all your

operations. The deeper you go the more weed seeds you bring to the surface, and the more weeds you have to fight.

2—Use the harrow before planting, after planting, and after the beans are up—until they are three to four inches high, or even higher. The harrow is the cheapest and most effective form of weed control. You may kill a few soybeans after they are through the ground with the harrow. But for every soybean you kill you will kill 100 weeds.

If the ground crusts before the weeds sprout, break it up with rotary hoe, weeder or harrow. Avoid leaving clods. These have weed seeds locked inside. When they break up later the weeds will sprout.

3—Use the rotary hoe up until the time the beans are six to eight inches—or even 10 inches high if you use the implement in the heat of the day when the plants are not brittle.

4—If the soybeans are in the row cultivate them repeatedly, if necessary, to catch later germinating weeds until the soybean plants shade between the rows completely.

The number of times you have to go over your crop with these implements depends on conditions. As few

as twice with harrow, weeder or rotary hoe may be enough on beans planted solid. Rowed soybeans will need at least one cultivation with a row cultivator. Unnecessary cultivations should be avoided. They prune the soybean roots and reduce plant growth.

5—Use the hand hoe on weeds that survive the above assaults. They may make no difference in the yield, but if you chop them out they will not seed the ground for next year. And your field will look better.

For Mississippi

A Coahoma County, Miss., committee of farmers makes the following recommendations for weed control:

- 1—Fall flat break your land.
- 2—Double disk lightly about 10 days to 2 weeks before planting.
- 3—Harrow thoroughly just before planting.
- 4—Use the rotary hoe until the soybeans are six to eight inches high.
- 5—If cultivation does not keep the beans clean, rogue with hoes.
- 6—In a soybean-small-grain rotation, summer fallow behind the small grain to control weeds, particularly if you are troubled with Johnson grass.

The Coahoma County group does not recommend flaming or the use of chemicals for controlling weeds in soybeans.

All this is easy to put on paper. But many things go wrong with a weed control program especially if you don't get into the field at the right time. But perhaps you can't do it because the weather doesn't cooperate, or you don't have enough help.

**Tillage is still
the cheapest
and surest way
to control weeds
in soybeans.
There are some
chemicals you
can try, however.**

In the South one of the chief limitations on soybean production is Johnson grass. Summer fallowing behind a small grain crop is effective in getting rid of this tough foe, as the Coahoma County farmers point out. Select your worst field for summer fallow and take the other fields on the farm in their turn.

* * * * *

Chemicals can be a big help in controlling weeds. But you will usually want to use them on other crops in the rotation. Particularly corn. 2,4-D is an effective weed killer in corn, but you can't use it as a general rule on soybeans.

You can afford to do considerable pre-emergence spraying for weeds in corn when you consider that the benefits will carry over to the soybeans or other crops following. Charge off part of the cost of the spraying against the following crops.

There is great interest in spraying soybeans. But soybeans are four times as sensitive as corn to existing sprays. No chemicals now available are recommended for general use on them.

The results from these chemicals are not dependable when used for weed control on soybeans. They may not control the weeds, and they may harm the soybeans. And they are more expensive than tillage.

Sprays have been used on cotton for several years with varying success. But agronomists are still recommending that growers do not spray over 10 to 20 percent of the crop—or the part they can afford to lose if something goes wrong.

Soybean producers who are faced with a bad weed problem and want to try sprays might use the same yardstick—and remember there is one difference in favor of using

(Continued on page 16)

SOME HERBICIDES USED ON SOYBEANS

Do all the names applied to the various chemicals used on soybeans confuse you? Here are a few of them. They have been tried with varying degrees of success. You will be hearing of others.

2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

Not so tough on soybeans as first thought. When applied at rates of 1/16 and 1/8 pounds per acre in amine form on soybeans when between four and eight inches tall at Illinois Experiment Station did not affect yield. Controlled broadleaved weeds and grasses in Bureau of Plant Industry tests when applied 30 days before planting.

Dow Premerge (DNOSBP) (dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol)

Water soluble. North Central Weed Control Conference reports this gives the most consistent results of any spray applied pre-emergence. Better for broadleaved weeds than for grasses.

Dow General (DNOSBP) (dinitro ortho secondary butyl phenol)

Oil soluble. Also gives good results in some instances. At two pounds per acre in Virginia experiment satisfactorily controlled weeds and increased yield.

Chloro-IPC or CIPC (isopropyl N-(3-chlorophenyl)-carbamate)

Recommended by North Central Weed Control Conference as worth further study. Gives slightly better control of grasses than broadleaved weeds. Affected by drought.

Lion Herbicidal Oil No. 1

Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station recommends on a trial basis only for post-emergence treatment when soybeans have been through ground 12 to 16 days.

Pentachlorophenol (PWK)

Effective planted pre-emergence on row by Chapman Chemical Co.

Dowcide G (NaPCP)

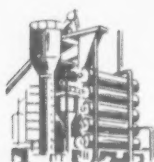
Satisfactorily controlled weeds and increased yields at 20 pounds per acre in Virginia experiment.

Penn salt NP-128 (O-chlorophenylsulfonfyl fluoride)

Satisfactorily controlled weeds in Virginia experiment.

TOTAL IMMERSION

The extraction column is a total immersion, counter-flow type. Flakes are totally immersed in solvent.



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BASKET TYPE

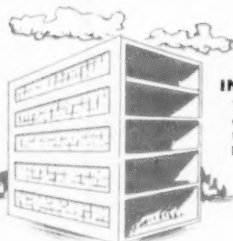
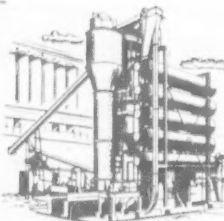
In the basket type flakes in baskets are sprayed with solvent as they travel through the column.



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- Since no two soybean oil milling problems are exactly the same, Anderson offers not one, but several types of solvent plants, one of which is best suited for your requirements. These plants, like all Anderson vegetable oil extraction equipment are built upon a solid foundation of over 50 years' experience helping oil millers extract vegetable oils profitably.
- For those oil millers extracting soybeans alone, Anderson offers their proved straight solvent system which can have either a basket type or total immersion column, and can be erected indoors or outdoors. Many soybean oil millers prefer the outdoor type since it eliminates a costly building and aids centralized operation.
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WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIERS OF EXTRACTION EQUIPMENT

Late News

Hudson, Iowa, Apr. 10, 1953

Published 39 times
yearly as a service
to the soybean
industry.

KEY TO OIL PRICES

The government now holds the key to oil prices, with tremendous quantities of cottonseed oil in its possession. Commodity Credit Corp. held 875 million pounds of cottonseed oil crude basis at the close of its price support program on the 1952 crop Mar. 31. This is about half the estimated outturn for the crop. Also, CCC has about 125 million pounds of oil from the 1951 cotton crop. **Total CCC stocks are 1 billion pounds!**

Washington fats and oils men think CCC purchases have tightened up supplies so the trade will have to buy back some CCC stocks before the end of the year. This is apt to be the main price **factor from now on out.** (See Washington Digest page 34 for earlier details.)

BEAN AND MEAL MARKETS

One observer predicts a **substantial liquidation then a "long overdue" recovery in meal about mid-April.** The communist peace offensive had most bean buyers on the sidelines the first few days in April. Cheap meat scrap and tankage offerings were forcing meal prices down. Slower chick placements than expected and the disappearance of snow from pastures to make an early grazing season did not help.

PROCESSOR OPERATIONS

Processing of soybeans in February dropped 3 to 4 million bushels or about one-seventh below the two previous years, reports Production and Marketing Administration. Mar. 1 supplies on hand for processing, export or carry-over were 8 million bushels **above** a year ago—147.4 million bushels compared with 139.4 million.

About 25 percent of our reports indicate processors operating at capacity. Balance say 50 to 75 percent of capacity. Some processors are said to be holding their supplies for the export market. **It is predicted that some will unload their holdings abroad if bean prices advance further without a corresponding advance in the price of meal and oil.**

MOISTURE SUPPLY

Soil moisture supply is good over the 12 states of the soybean belt where we have reports, except for Kansas, where it is reported as fair. **Good reports come from areas of severe drought last fall, including Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.**

EXPORT OUTLOOK

There is less European complaint about the quality of U. S. soybeans in Europe this year than in the past, says Paul E. Quintus, head of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service's fats and oils division. Quintus has just returned from a first-hand study of European markets. But Quintus says **U. S. vegetable oils are not in as good a position price wise as some other fats to hold their position in the European market.** Alternate sources of supply are now available. Europeans prefer to buy U. S. soybeans only if they can compete with Manchurian beans on a price and quality basis.



1953 CROP

Planting has started in Arkansas and Louisiana, won't be under way most places until May 1, or later. There is some shift to Perry, Dorman and Dortchsoy 67 varieties where they are adapted. Some pre-emergence spraying is being tried experimentally this spring, especially in Delta and river bottom areas where weed problem is bad. **One large operator will spray at least a third of his acreage.**

MACHINERY PURCHASES

Farmers are buying machinery much less freely this spring than in recent years, our correspondents say. **Some report purchases are off 50 percent.**

FATS, OILS HEARINGS

Senate agriculture committee has set May 8 for hearing on problems involved in fats and oils imports and exports. One day only has been set aside for hearings, which may be extended if there is enough interest.

MARGARINE MELLORINE

In Missouri a bill to prohibit the use of vegetable oils with dairy products, which would outlaw the vegetable desserts now sold in that state, has been voted out of the House dairy committee. American Soybean Association and cotton groups are in opposition, and the Missouri Farm Bureau is divided. Chances of defeating the bill in the House appear 50-50. In California a bill to set up standards for Mellorine appears pigeonholed.

Iowa may still have colored margarine this year. After one Senate-House conference committee on the margarine bill was discharged, a second committee has agreed to throw out the controversial triangular package in favor of a rectangular package. **Chances of repealing the 5-cent tax in Iowa seem poor.** Bill passed the Senate but may be pigeonholed by House sifting committee. (For further details on vegetable fat bills see page 6.)

Cash price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Apr. 3		Retail cash price bagged soybean oil meal Apr. 3	
Ala.	\$2.70		
Ark.	2.78		
Ill.	2.86 @ \$2.87	Ill.	\$84 @ \$90
Ind.	2.80 @ 2.83	Ind.	89
Iowa	2.77	Iowa	90
Kans.	2.75	Kans.	81
Ky.	2.80	Ky.	79 @ 84
La.	2.85	La.	82
Mo.	2.72 @ 2.85	Mo.	78.50
N. Y.	2.90	N. Y.	87
Ohio	2.77 @ 2.88 ^{1/4}	Ohio	86 @ 98
Tenn.	2.75 @ 2.83	Tenn.	75 @ 78

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION Hudson, Iowa

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WEEDS

(Continued from page 11)

sprays on cotton. Cotton has high labor costs, and if sprays can cut down on these costs the possible benefit is greater than with soybeans. As the gross value of your soybean crop is less, the cost of chemicals is important.

Points on Spraying

In spraying for weed control on soybeans remember the following points:

1—You must have *perfect* seedbed preparation to get results. All clods must be broken up. Spraying will not allow you to cut down on the use of the disk and harrow.

2—Sprays will injure soybeans if applied carelessly or in overdoses. Follow directions.

3—Apparently results with pre-emergence sprays depend mostly on the moisture supply in the soil, according to Fred Slife of the University of Illinois. If there is a heavy rain the chemical can be moved down in the soil and cause some reduction in germination.

If the soil is relatively dry and there is no rainfall between planting and the time the beans emerge, pre-emergence treatments will be successful. On the other hand, long drought cuts down on the value of some sprays.

We must find a chemical less affected by the weather before we can get dependable results with soybeans.

4—Sprays are apparently not for buckshot soils. The soil may crack after the application of the spray, and the weeds emerge from the cracks.

Several chemicals are recommended for use in a *limited* way on soybeans. If you have an area that is foul with weeds you may want to try one of them:

1—*The dinitros.* The most satisfactory to date is Dow Premerge. At the rate of four to eight pounds per acre of dinitro equivalent Dow Premerge has given the most consistent results as a pre-emergence herbicide, according to the North Central Weed Control Conference.

Dow Premerge will give good control of most annual broadleaved weeds. It will not control grasses af-

ter they are established or certain deep-rooted vines.

The dinitros have given good weed control in Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia tests, with some injury to soybeans at one experiment station. There is some damage to soybeans in wet seasons.

Dow Chemical Co. recommends eight to ten quarts (six to eight pounds) of Premerge in 30 to 50 gallons of water per acre. If you apply the spray in a 12 to 16-inch band over the row you can cut the amount of spray down to about one-third of the above. If you do this you can mount the spray attachment on the planter and spray the surface at the time the beans are planted.

The Illinois Experiment Station does not recommend dinitro for sandy soils.

2—*Chloro-IPC*, also a pre-emergence spray, is recommended as worth further study by the North Central Weed Control Conference. It is more expensive than other sprays, but may be a little safer on soybeans than the dinitros. It is said to be effective on annual grasses, morning glories and pigweed.

D. A. Hinkle at the Arkansas State

Experiment Station recommends on a trial basis six to nine pounds per acre, one-third of that amount if applied in bands. At both six and twelve pounds per acre control of crabgrass with Chloro-IPC was outstanding, in Arkansas experiments. Control of morning glories and pigweed was good at the higher rate. According to the Arkansas Farmer, the chemical gives fair control of Johnson grass seedlings.

Under test-plot conditions Chloro-IPC did not affect the germination or growth of either soybeans or cotton when applied at the time of seeding, according to Charles M. Gates of the Chapman Chemical Co.

Chloro-IPC should be used only on well-prepared land. Extended drought will reduce its effectiveness.

3—*For post-emergence treatment* of soybeans the only products suggested for soybeans are 2,4-D and certain oils being used as cotton sprays. The Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following for soybeans on a trial basis only:

*Lion Herbicidal Oil No. 1,
Flit 38.*

(Continued on next page)

2,4-D Sometimes Works on Soybeans

SOME FARMERS are successfully using 2,4-D to control weeds in soybeans, according to F. W. Slife, University of Illinois weed specialist.

In the early work with 2,4-D soybeans were classed as extremely susceptible to this chemical, so no post-emergence treatments were conducted on this crop. "But we have found recently that soybeans are not so susceptible to 2,4-D as was previously thought, and in some situations, 2,4-D may be used in the future as a post-emergence spray," says Slife. He spoke at the Illinois custom spray operators' training school recently.

In 1952 rates of 1/16 and 1/8 pound of 2,4-D acid in the amine form per acre did not affect soybean yields when this material was applied to soybeans between four and eight inches tall. Slife emphasizes that this treatment cannot be recommended as standard until more information is available.

It is estimated that 20,000 acres of soybeans were treated in the bottom-

lands of Illinois and Kentucky last year, according to Slife.

C. B. Smith, president of the Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson, Ky., has used 2,4-D on his soybean crop for four years, according to Southern Agriculturist. He uses 1/10 pint of 40 percent ester in five gallons of water per acre. He prefers to apply the weed killer when the beans are about six inches tall; and a second application when they are knee high.

Smith says the 2,4-D has enabled him to harvest over 30 bushels per acre from fields that he would otherwise have been unable to combine. His land is overflow bottom on the Ohio River. Horseweeds and cockleburbs are the principal weeds.

A number of farmers in McLean County, Ky., have been spraying their soybeans with 2,4-D. They use the same concentration as Smith and all are enthusiastic over results. They say they will spray all their beans in the future if weeds are bad.

WEEDS

(Continued from page 16)

City Service No Weed Oil No. 1.

The Station recommends one and only one application of one of the above at the rate of five gallons per acre when soybeans have been through the ground 12 to 16 days. The oil should be applied exactly as recommended for cotton, but under no circumstances should you exceed the rate of five gallons per acre. "No one should attempt to use these recommendations on enough acres to suffer serious financial loss if injury is sustained," states the Station.

The oils are effective on crabgrass, pigweed, and annual morning glory.

The Mississippi Station does not make any recommendation on chemicals to control perennials such as Johnson grass, "buckvine," "red vine," and certain oil-resistant annual weeds.

— s b d —

New Weed Killers

SEVEN new compounds that hold unusual promise as chemical weed killers for use in major crops including soybeans are reported by plant scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

They are not yet recommended for widespread use, however.

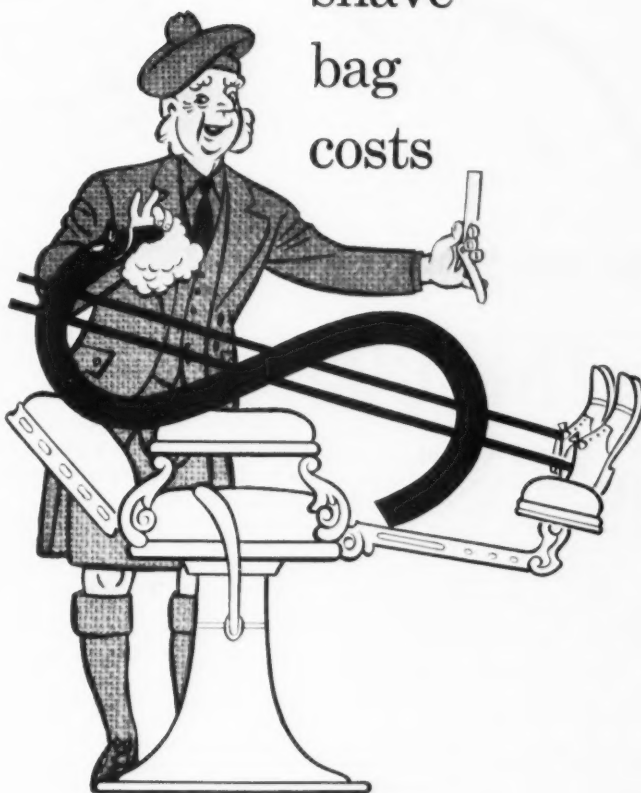
Dr. W. C. Shaw and C. R. Swanson studied the effects of more than 300 compounds in controlling grasses and broadleaved weeds in 30 different crops at Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., last year.

Five of the compounds—all carbamate derivatives—show excellent promise as pre-emergence treatments for control of weeds in soybeans, cotton and other crops. These compounds are: isopropyl N-(3-methylphenyl) carbamate, isopropyl N-(3-chloro-6-methyl phenyl) carbamate; isopropyl N-(3-chloro-6-methoxyphenyl) carbamate, sec butyl N-phenyl carbamate, and sec butyl N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate.

Applied as pre-emergence sprays at rates varying from four to sixteen pounds an acre, the compounds controlled annual grasses and broadleaved weeds for 60 to 90 days after treatment.

The researchers suggest that these derivatives be further compared with the related compounds known as IPC and Chloro-IPC.

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Costs absorb the first 15 bushels of soybeans on each acre, economists say. On a 25-bushel crop, do costs also eat into the other 10?

How Many Bushels to Break Even?

THE COST-PRICE SQUEEZE

(Staff Written)

HOW MANY bushels of soybeans per acre does it take to pay costs? Where is the break-even point between profit and loss?

From 12 to 16 bushels an acre are needed to put you in the black, if you can sell the 1953 crop at \$2.70, and if your conditions are about average.

That is our conclusion after studying the figures supplied us by a number of farm economists.

With farmers caught in a tightening squeeze between lower farm prices and increasing costs, it becomes important to know what your costs really are and how many bushels of soybeans you have to produce before you can make a profit.

Actually the price of soybeans hasn't gone down like some other

farm prices. Last year's prices were better than 1949-50 prices, for instance.

The support price on the 1953 crop will be \$2.56 as announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This will vary some according to locality, but you can assure yourself of about the above price by taking a government loan on your beans.

R. H. Wilcox, agricultural economist of the University of Illinois, has prepared an interesting table by which you can see at a glance how many bushels an acre you will need to break even, depending on the value of your land and the price you expect to get for your soybeans. (See below.)

As an example, if your land is worth \$300 an acre and you can sell your beans for \$2.70, it will take a

little over 16 bushels per acre to break even. The profits, if any, will have to come from the bushels you produce over the first 16.

Here are the per-acre costs that Dr. Wilcox used: Interest on land at 4 percent, \$12.00; taxes, \$3.50; land improvements, fertilizer and manure, \$1.65; buildings, \$.90; labor, \$6.35; power, machinery, and equipment, \$10.30; seed, \$3.55; management, \$2.45; and miscellaneous (overhead and crop insurance), \$3.05. Total \$43.75.

Wilcox points out that the figures are based on the 1951 records of cost-accounting farms in the northern two-thirds of Illinois, on permeable, dark-colored soils. If your conditions are different, your costs may be different. And some costs may not be the same in 1953 as they were in 1951.

Conditions that may make for higher costs than those shown: small fields requiring more labor, land of lower fertility that requires more fertilizer, or higher overhead.

On the other hand, if you have rich land that does not need fertilizer, and if you farm big fields, you may be able to shave these costs a bit. Much depends on the operator. No two men will have exactly the same costs.

Since conditions are not the same in different parts of the soybean belt, we have asked several farm econo-

Farm price of soybeans per bushel	Land value per acre				
	\$100	\$200	\$300	\$400	\$500
	(bushels an acre to equal production costs)				
\$3.00	12	13	15	17	19
2.75	12	14	16	18	20
2.50	13	15	17	19	21
2.25	14	16	18	21	23
2.00	15	17	20	23	25

For complete report, see Farm Management Letters No. 28 and 29, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

mists to help us out with estimated costs for their respective areas.

Southern Minnesota

Here are the per-acre costs for nine farms in southern Minnesota in 1951. Average acres of soybeans per farm were 34. Average yield was 14.3 bushels.

Materials, seed and manure.....	\$ 5.69
Preharvest costs, labor	
and power	7.94
Harvest costs, labor, power,	
and machinery	3.65
Land charge	10.00
Per-acre cost	\$27.08
From report No. 903, division of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota.	

No management or building costs were included*. Assuming the same costs on the 1953 crop, at a price of \$2.70, it will require 10 bushels per acre to break even; and you would have to pay management costs and profits with additional bushels.

North Central Indiana

Following are per-acre costs on 17 fields in north central Indiana in 1947. Average size of field was 12.3 acres and average yield was 17.9 bushels.

Supplies, seed, fertilizer,	
manure	\$ 7.30
Labor, machinery, miscellaneous	8.98
Harvest costs	4.08
Land charge	5.70
Overhead	1.81
Per-acre cost	\$27.75
Supplied by R. H. Bauman, extension economist, Purdue University.	

The total per-acre cost on the Indiana fields is almost the same as for southern Minnesota, but you must remember that these are 1947 costs as compared with 1951 costs.

You would have needed to produce 10 bushels per acre to break even at a price of \$2.70 in north central Indiana in 1947. You will undoubtedly have to add substantially to the above costs to make them apply to 1953 conditions, as farm production costs have gone up more than 20 percent, on the average.

Central Iowa

Following are the average costs of production for 57 farms in central

*Concerning building charges, overhead or miscellaneous costs, and a management charge, says George A. Pend, professor of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota, "The first two are relatively minor items in case of a crop like soybeans and the management charge is a difficult one to compute or estimate." There may be some building costs covered up in tables that follow.

Iowa. Average field was 41 acres and yield was 16 bushels. We have taken the materials and time involved from a Bureau of Agricultural Economics study for 1947, but have tried to bring them up-to-date by applying 1951 labor and machinery costs.

Seed, 1.2 bushels @ \$3.70.....	\$ 4.44
Man hours, 5.25 @ \$0.80.....	4.18
Tractor hours, 4.08 @ \$0.85.....	3.47
Combine, .63 hours @ \$2.08.....	1.27
Truck, .63 hours @ \$0.85.....	.57
Per-acre cost	\$13.73
See F. M. 92, Section 2, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1952.	

Assuming the same costs in 1953, you will need 5.5 bushels per acre to break even on materials and costs of operation, at \$2.70 per bushel. Nothing is allowed for land, taxes, buildings and management, which have to be paid for. Using the figures supplied by Wilcox for these items, which may or may not apply in central Iowa, you should add \$18.85 for them if your land is worth \$300 an acre. It would require roughly seven more bushels to pay overhead, or a total of 12.5 bushels to break even.

We also have cost estimates for 14 farms in southern Iowa, northern Missouri and west central Illinois for 1950. Average size of field was 55 acres and yield was 22 bushels an acre. Again using BAE figures for materials and time involved and our own per-hour costs, we arrive at slightly more than \$1 higher per acre costs than those shown for central Iowa, which would require a little more than an additional one-third bushel to cover. But probably overhead would be a little less, with land worth less than \$300 an acre in this area.

Rice Area of Arkansas

Here are some cost figures on producing soybeans on Arkansas rice lands for 1951. Average yield was 20 bushels. We do not know the acreage involved.

Seed and fertilizer.....	\$ 4.60
Power, hauling, tractor (9 hours),	
and combine (1.4 hours).....	4.94
Tractor and combine overhead.....	2.85
Other equipment cost.....	1.90
Labor (7 hours).....	3.50
Per-acre cost	\$17.81
Supplied by the department of rural economics and sociology, University of Arkansas, based on a study by M. W. Slusher.	

Assuming the same costs in 1953, 6 2/3 bushels of soybeans will be required to pay the bare operating costs on an acre of land in the rice area of Arkansas this year if you sell your soybeans at \$2.70. But additional bushels will be required to pay the costs of land, taxes, buildings and management.

Remember that all of the above costs are at least two years old, some older. Actually, your totals may be somewhat higher than those shown.

Of course, no set of figures may apply to your individual conditions. But rightly interpreted, they may help you to arrive at your own costs.

What can we do about costs? Either cut them or increase yields. What else? Anything you can do to improve efficiency is, of course, all to the good. But remember that many costs are tied to higher yields. The money spent for fertilizer, weed control or inoculant may return to you several times over in higher yields.

The use of a good rotation, building up the land to high fertility, the use of tested, clean seed of an adapted variety, and thorough cultural practices will all help to push that yield well above the break-even point and help your soybean crop to show a good profit in 1953.



HOURLY COSTS It takes over 10 man- and machine-hours to produce an acre of soybeans, say the experts. Do you agree?

Soy Flour and Milk Powder in Europe

By W. BENING

III

● This article concludes the author's account of European efforts to improve the people's diet with soybeans.

A NEW EUROPEAN trend is the revival of old efforts to use skim milk powder to enrich bread, which has been successful several times in the past. It originated through the dairymen.

With the successful revival of dairying under the Marshall plan, it is again a prime economic problem to market surplus tonnages of skim milk.

The use of skim milk solids for closing the gap in the people's protein requirements is certainly a remarkable project. A large percentage of the European populations does not have sufficient money to buy enough meat, milk, or eggs to satisfy the body's daily protein needs. And grain protein lacks certain essential amino acids. The addition of very small percentages of high value protein carriers makes of grain a valuable protein food.

Research has established that the baking process does not diminish the value of the essential amino acids in these proteins, and that enriched grain flour keeps just as well in storage as the unenriched.

Bread is the safest means to provide more and better protein for everybody, especially needy people. But it happens that Europe exports large shipments of skim milk solids to less needy nations in spite of her own protein deficiencies.

The European dairy industries begin to see the chance of developing new home markets by assisting in

governmental projects to improve the protein content of the diet of the poor. That is certainly a wiser policy than to depend on exports for the marketing of surplus production.

* * * *

In recent years, W. Decoussemaker in Belgium has launched an energetic attack in favor of protein enrichment through the use of skim milk powder. The price difference between skim milk solids and wheat flour has prevented his idea from being adopted. If soy flour had been considered to reduce the price and increase the quantity of enrichment of bread, the prospects would have been better. No doubt the research will be continued, with soy flour incorporated in the project. It will thereby become economically feasible.

The necessity of improving the protein value of the diet was emphatically discussed by the grain, flour and bread section of the Ninth International Convention of Agricultural Industries in Rome in 1952. All speakers agreed that addition of milk powder and also of other high value proteins improves the nutritional value of bread. It was unanimously agreed that the improvement of bread is important for the popular diet, and that the addition of 2½ to 3 percent of milk powder or other protein carriers solves the problem without changing the taste.

Very few of the scientists limited themselves to one protein carrier only. It has been found again and again that a given quantity of protein, if derived from different sources—like milk, soy flour, or yeast—is nutritionally more efficient than the same quantity of protein derived from only one commodity.

Soy flour has always given satisfactory results, these studies show. It offers the advantage of combining very high protein concentration—50 to 51 percent as compared with 34 to 35 percent in skim milk solids—with a very low price. Also, with the growth of soybean production in America, there are large dependable supplies to fill any gaps in the production of skim milk solids.

* * * *

Fifty years of strenuous research work in Europe has finally led to a completely fool-proof technique for producing protein-enriched bread without any changes in its taste, in baking procedure or machinery.

Everything is ready for a tremendous improvement of the daily diet in Europe. Yet the start is postponed again and again. Why?

Another look at the United States tells the story. The Dry Milk Association there has spent 25 years and in each of those years several hundred thousands of dollars to stabilize the use of skim milk solids in improving bread.

In Europe no industry nor government can spend such tremendous funds for solving a single nutritional problem, no matter how urgent the problem may be. And the need for protein is so urgent in European countries that they do not have 25 years to spend in procuring it. In this case slow help is no help.

This complex of problems, in which nutrition and policy are so closely connected, merits more attention than political leaders are ready to pay to it. Nutrition is, in a certain sense, a better weapon than armament, to fight a war or to defend the human race from the outbreak of another war.

The only question is whether intelligence and initiative will achieve a better diet in time.

Tremendous treasures of skill and knowledge have been accumulated to remove the worldwide protein deficiency, to solve the protein problem easily and completely.

Will the nations be wise enough to use what they have at their disposal?

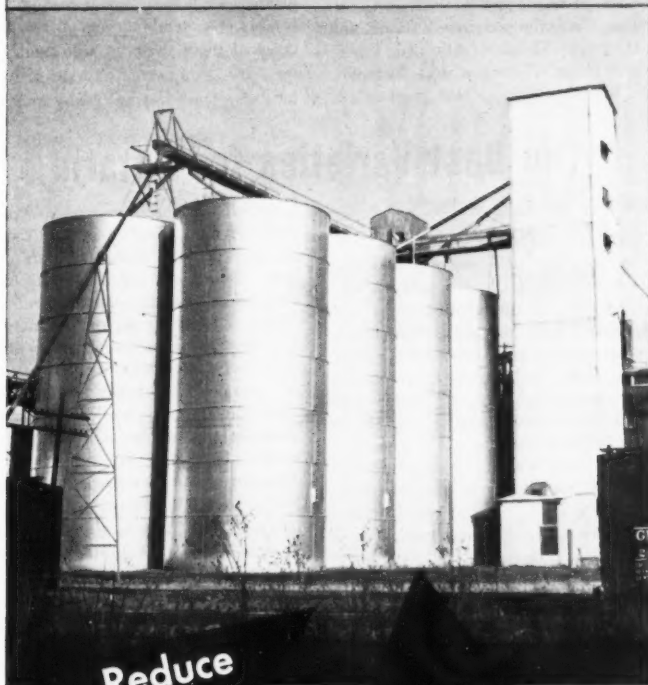
Soybean producing areas in Rumania, 1938.



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Adapted Varieties for the South

By E. E. HARTWIG

USDA Delta Branch Station, Stoneville, Miss.
From a talk before soybean conference
at Memphis.

SOME of the characteristics which we think a well adapted soybean variety should have are:

1—The ability to produce high seed yields under a wide variety of seasonal conditions.

2—Produce seed with high oil content. (Dorman will yield approximately 50 lbs. more oil per ton of beans than S-100.)

3—The ability to hold its seed with practically no shattering for several weeks after maturity.

4—Heavy foliage to shade the ground and thus help control weeds.

5—Resistance to diseases which might reduce yields.

Varieties now in production which will give high seed yields with good oil content are as follows:

Wabash and Perry are the earliest varieties which will give fair yields in the southern area. These are full season varieties in southern Indiana. In the Delta section of Mississippi they will produce yields about 80 percent of Ogden. Farther south they will yield relatively less, but they will help lengthen the harvest period. They will usually yield relatively better on heavy clay soils than on sandy loams.

Next in maturity we have the new Dorman variety. Dorman is 16 to 18 days later than Wabash and about two weeks earlier than Ogden. Dorman is well adapted for the Delta area from southeastern Missouri to north-eastern Louisiana. This variety is similar in maturity to S-100, but gives higher seed yields, has higher oil content and better seed quality. On the heavy clay soils Dorman will give seed yields comparable to Ogden.

The standard variety over much of the area is Ogden. This variety gives good seed yields over a very wide area and most of you are familiar with it. Two selections from Ogden, Dortchsoy 2 and Hale Ogden 2, are similar to Ogden in production.

Roanoke is approximately two weeks later than Ogden. Roanoke gives high seed yields, has high oil content, and holds its seed very well. Roanoke grows 6 to 10 inches taller than Ogden. This added height is an advantage in late plantings and in the

more southern production areas, such as the Gulf Coast area of Alabama and West Florida.

Dortchsoy 31 is similar in maturity to Roanoke. Dortchsoy 31 will usually yield appreciably less than Roanoke in the Delta section. Since it is shorter than Ogden, Dortchsoy 31 does not fit too well in the Gulf Coast area. From the processor's standpoint Dortchsoy 31 has slightly over 1 percent lower oil content than Roanoke.

Improved Pelican and Acadian are

good-yielding, late-maturity varieties in south Louisiana. These varieties make very rank growth if planted too early and, consequently, give trouble in harvesting. Where planting is delayed until late June or early July the vigorous growth is a definite advantage.

The varieties Wabash, Perry, Dorman, Ogden, and Roanoke all produce good seed yield with high oil content. A combination of two or three of these varieties will lengthen the harvesting period and spread the hazards of production in any area.

The Best Varieties for Ontario

By G. E. JONES

From a talk before Ontario soybean convention.

A FEATURE of soybean production in Central Ontario is that practically all of the growers now are growing their soybeans in the recommended narrow row widths. Very few, if any, soybeans are now grown in rows wider than 28 inches and most are being grown in rows 20 to 24 inches apart.

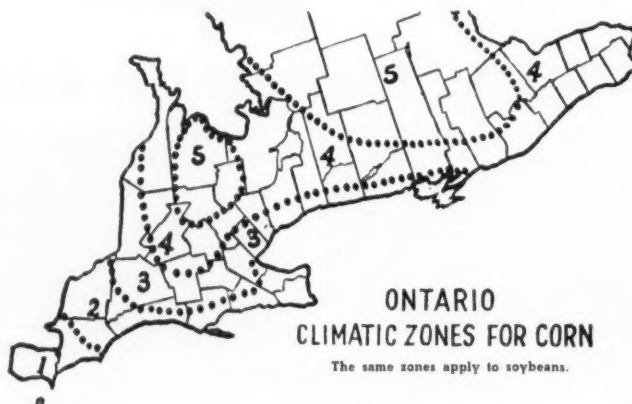
The variety picture for Central Ontario is not completely adequate. With the introduction of Harosoy from the Harrow station this past year, Zone 2 is now in a better position than formerly. This variety shows a good deal of resistance to damage from stem canker and probably will replace the susceptible Hawkeye variety, and to some extent, the susceptible Blackhawk variety. Harosoy has been outstanding from the standpoint of yield in Climatic Zone 2.

Zones 3 and 4 are not as well off,

however. Of the three varieties recommended in these zones, the Capital variety has probably been the best. Mandarin and Flambeau are the other varieties recommended. There is need for an earlier maturing type of soybean similar to Flambeau but with an inherently higher oil content and better standability than the Flambeau variety. Capital does not stand up too well under some conditions and, as well, is not too satisfactory in appearance.

The expansion of soybean acreage in Ontario is likely to come from expansion into the shorter seasoned areas of Zones 3 and 4. The improvement of the varietal picture in these areas should greatly accelerate this expansion.

The Ontario Agricultural College has only recently begun breeding work with the soybean crop. The program was initiated in the season of 1950.



Ask Continued Support Levels

MAINTENANCE of present price support levels for the current year, along with studies of the most practical general price levels and relationships for the future, have been recommended to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by a special soybean-flax advisory committee which met Mar. 10 to formulate recommendations suggested by the industry-wide conference held in Washington Mar. 9 on invitation of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

American Soybean Association Director Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., was a member of the special committee. And both Walley and Geo. M. Strayer, ASA secretary-treasurer, attended the Mar. 9 conference.

The committee also recommended expanded research with soybeans and flaxseed, concentrated in the fields of production, utilization and marketing to increase efficiency. The desirability of consolidating this research in the Agricultural Research Administration, and through programs under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1916 in cooperation with Land Grant colleges and other institutions, was emphasized.

In other recommendations applicable to both soybeans and flaxseed, the committee urged emphasis on the proper relationship among price levels for competing crops. It also reported that it did not at this time recommend the designation of either soybeans or flaxseed as a "basic" commodity under agricultural legislation.

The nine members of the advisory committee which developed the recommendations were (industry members) Dwayne Andreas, Honeymead Products Co., Mankato, Minn.; Ford Ferguson, Laubhoff Grain Co., Danville, Ill.; Robert B. Jude, Spencer Kellogg Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward Kazmarek, Illinois Grain Corp., Chicago, Ill.; and (producer members) Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Edwin Moseley, Peru, Ind.; Leo N. Sinner, Casselton, N. Dak.; Willard Latham, Alexander, Iowa; Don Fish, Maynard, Iowa. Latham served as chairman of the committee and Andreas as secretary.

Those who attended the general

conference Mar. 9, in addition to those named above, included:

Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa; August Bahme, Mina, S. Dak.; Obed Wym, Rutland, N. Dak.; Robert G. Houghtlin, National Soybean Processors Association, Chicago, Ill.; Dave Conn, Leipsic, Ohio; Gordon R. Brown, Scott, Ark.; Frank

Stickler, Burlington, Kans.; Ed Herseth, Drayton, N. Dak.; Joseph R. Bartels, St. Marys, Mo.; Frank Mitchell, Canby, Minn.; G. E. Small, Sr., Elizabeth City, N. C.; Richard B. Williams, Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Harold Abbott, Funk Bros., Inc., Bloomington, Ill.; Fred Olson, Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn.; Forrest Benson, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; and Carl Bostrom, Lowell Hoit & Co., Chicago, Ill.



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Forecasts Rise in Soybean Acres

THE 1953 ACREAGE of soybeans planted for all purposes will set a new record if growers carry out their planting intentions as expressed on Mar. 1, according to the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Indications point to an acreage of 15.9 million, 1.4 percent above the previous high of 15.6 million acres planted in 1952.

The heavy producing North Central area reports an intended increase of about 3 percent over last year. Moderate increases are reported in each of the six leading states, ranging from 2 percent in Ohio and Illinois to 10 percent in Minnesota. Kansas is the only state in the area to report a substantial decrease—15 percent below last year. However, the acreage in that state has been expanding rapidly and this year's intended acreage is still double the 10-year average.

The South Atlantic area expects an increase of about 4 percent above last year, according to growers' Mar. 1 intentions. Virginia is the only major producing state in the area reporting a decrease. In contrast, growers in the South Central states, where the acreage has been expanding rapidly in the last few years, plan a reduction of about 6 percent from 1952. In the area only Kentucky expects an increase, while substantial reductions are intended in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Growers do not make a Mar. 1 report on the acreage intended for harvest as beans and no forecasts of such acreage or production are made at this time. However, if the intentions are carried out and about the same

proportion of the total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in the last three years, about 14.2 million acres would be harvested for beans. This compares with 14 million acres harvested in 1952.

State	Acreage planted 1/			
	Average 1941-51	1952	Indi- cated 1953	1953 as percent of 1952
	Thousand acres			Percent
N. Y.	13	7	7	100
N. J.	38	36	38	106
Pa.	74	37	33	90
Ohio	1,146	985	1,005	102
Ind.	1,684	1,728	1,797	104
Ill.	3,797	3,649	3,722	102
Mich.	130	105	100	95
Wis.	56	61	56	92
Minn.	741	1,197	1,317	110
Iowa	1,821	1,491	1,566	105
Mo.	912	1,801	1,855	103
N. Dak.	15	31	43	140
S. Dak.	35	89	89	100
Neb.	40	90	108	120
Kans.	291	703	598	85
Del.	67	67	76	113
Md.	88	94	103	110
Va.	178	224	213	95
W. Va.	24	9	8	89
N. C.	400	432	441	102
S. C.	60	132	152	115
Ga.	73	90	90	100
Fla.	14	17	17	121
Ky.	198	220	222	101
Tenn.	236	326	300	92
Ala.	209	166	166	100
Miss.	387	618	556	90
Ark.	412	952	904	95
La.	112	130	130	100
Okl.	34	154	145	94
Tex.	16	5	5	100
U. S.	13,300	15,643	15,862	101.4

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

— s b d —

PROCESSOR CONFERENCE

The sixth conference of cooperative soybean oil mill operators will be held in Peoria May 11 and 12. R. T. Milner, director of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, has announced.

The meeting is sponsored jointly by the Laboratory and the Farm Credit Administration.

Attendance will be limited to three representatives from each cooperative

soybean oil mill, a representative from each district bank for cooperatives, and a limited number of representatives from the Laboratory and from the Washington office, says Milner.

Reservations are being made direct with the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria 2, Ill.

— s b d —

JOINS REICHMAN-CROSBY



W. K. JENNINGS

W. K. "Bill" Jennings, the new sales manager of Reichman-Crosby Co., Memphis, Tenn., is a former Memphian. He returns to that city from Birmingham, where he has been manager of industrial sales department for Moore-Handley Co. Jennings is well known to the mill and industrial supply dealers in the Mid-south, the territory which Reichman-Crosby has served since 1895.

For two years, he was with Lee Wilson & Co. in Wilson, Ark., and was assistant manager of the oil mill and purchasing agent for all manufacturing operations of the entire company.

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BROKERS

SOYBEAN DIGEST

PUBLICATIONS

Some Weedicides Tested on Soybeans

The effectiveness of several chemicals in controlling weeds in soybeans when applied as pre-planting sprays has been tested by the Bureau of Plant Industry at Beltsville, Md.

CIPC, an alkanolamine salt of DNOSBP, 2,4-D and TCA were highly effective in controlling both broad-leaved weeds and grasses. Pentachlorophenol, SES, and PMA were somewhat less effective. Maleic hydrazide and potassium cyanate were ineffective.

The soybeans were planted 30 days after the application of the sprays.

Applied as pre-emergence sprays CIPC, DNOSBP and PCP were the most effective. But each caused stand reduction and slight injury to soybeans.

THE EFFECT OF CHEMICALS ON SOYBEANS AND SUDAN GRASS AND THEIR PERSISTENCE IN THE SOIL WHEN APPLIED AS PRE-PLANTING, PRE-EMERGENCE AND POST-EMERGENCE SPRAYS. By W. C. Shaw, J. P. Trimble and C. R. Swanson. Southern Weed Conference, Fifth Proceedings, 1952. Copies may be obtained at \$2 from G. C. Klingman, agronomy department, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Chloro IPC on Grasses

Chloro IPC proved very effective in controlling annual grasses in cotton and soybeans when used at rates greater than one pound per acre on a row basis in tests by Chapman Chemical Co. Three to four pounds per acre were required to control pigweed.

Chloro IPC did not affect the germination or growth of either crop when applied as a pre-emergence spray. When spraying is followed by an extended drought the effectiveness of Chloro IPC is reduced.

Pentachlorophenol gave somewhat more erratic results but proved effective when six gallons per acre of an 8 percent solution were applied on a row basis. The effectiveness of PWK was not affected by drought.

PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CON-

TROL IN COTTON AND SOYBEANS WITH CHLORO IPC AND PENTACHLOROPHENOL. By Charles M. Gates, Chapman Chemical Co. Southern Weed Conference Fifth Proceedings, 1952. Copy of Proceedings at \$2 may be obtained from G. C. Klingman, agronomy department, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Better Chemical Needed

It seems probable that the results from use of pre-emergence sprays will continue to vary until some chemical is found that is affected less by weather conditions than the ones that have been tried so far, suggests F. W. Slife in summing up eight reports of tests with chemical applied pre-emergence on soybeans, in the research report of the Ninth Annual North Central Weed Control Conference.

Several of the reports compare results obtained with CIPC and DNOSBP. "These data indicate that although CIPC may be safer insofar as soybean injury is concerned, the DNOSBP is slightly more effective for general weed control," says Slife.

A large number of other chemicals were tested as pre-emergence herbicides. A number deserve further testing.

RESEARCH REPORT NINTH ANNUAL NORTH CENTRAL WEED CONTROL CONFERENCE 1952. Copy at \$2 may be obtained from G. F. Warren, department of horticulture, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Results with Premerge

Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station reports the results of tests conducted on Sassafras sandy loam with five herbicides applied pre-emergence on soybeans.

Dow General (DNOSBP) at two pounds per acre and sodium pentachlorophenate (Dowcide G) at 20

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SEPTEMBER 1939, when Hitler marched his goose-stepping troops in Poland, starting World War 2, we advised buying SOYBEANS, then 72c bu., and predicted \$2 bu. They went to \$2.

SPRING 1950: We advised buying soybeans, then \$2.40 bu., and predicted \$3.40 for them. Profits were taken at \$3.40, BEFORE the government put the \$3.33 ceiling on them. We next advised selling July beans short at the \$3.33 ceiling, and fine profits were taken on the big decline that followed. Our MAY 24, 1952, letter, written when JULY BEANS were around \$3, predicted the "corner" of the remnants of the 1951 crop and the \$3.33 ceiling. The July 1952 option went to the \$3.33 ceiling!

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pounds per acre increased the yield and satisfactorily controlled weeds.

Penn salt NP-128 also gave satisfactory weed control but did not increase the yield. Sulfasan did not produce satisfactory weed control and had no effect on yield. CH No. 1 caused some stunting of the soybeans and resulted in poor weed control.

None of the treatments affected protein or oil content of the soybeans.

PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL STUDIES WITH SOYBEANS. By W. E. Chappell, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. Southern Weed Conference Fifth Proceedings 1952. Copy at \$2 may be obtained

from G. C. Klingman, agronomy department, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Arkansas Experiment

In an experiment at Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station two of the dinitros (Dow Premerge and Dow General) were used pre-emergence, and two of the Lion oils were used, one pre-emergence and one post-emergence.

The dinitros at one and one-half and three pounds per acre in 10-inch bands severely reduced soybean stands and yields.

Lion Herbicidal Oil No. 1 applied post-emergence, and Lion Oil Sample 19-204 as pre-emergence treatment on soybeans, were the only materials tested that gave promising results.

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL EXPERIMENTS IN SOYBEANS AND CORN. By Noah S. Peck, Jr., and D. A. Hinkle, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Southern Weed Conference Fifth Proceedings 1952. Copy at \$2 may be obtained from G. C. Klingman, agronomy department, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

LETTERS

For Strong Organization

TO THE EDITOR:

I have your letter of recent mailing regarding membership in your organization. I have raised beans over a long period of years and am possibly one of the larger producers.

I think the time is here for a real organization to include the products of agriculture, to function for one purpose, that is to establish such prices as will absorb the cost of production and then net the farmer a good margin to compensate him for his efforts, expenses, the chances which farmers must bear, and then have enough left over to keep his farm plant in first class running order.

Today I think beans are selling here for \$2.66 a bushel, where several years ago we secured as much or more than \$1 per bushel. Tractors which I bought in 1910 sold for about \$1,200, while the same make and model now is selling for about \$3,600.

How can we in agriculture ever hope to attain that position as mentioned in paragraph two this letter as long as we ask, "How much will you give me for my product?" instead of setting our price on our product?

Do you have such an organization as herein referred to? *George H. Alford, Shelbyville, Ind.*

It will take a strong organization to accomplish what Mr. Alford demands. It will never be accomplished by directors and employees alone. It will be accomplished when enough producers are determined to have such an organization.—EDITOR.



Your farm may be miles from the nearest railroad, yet railroads make possible the automobile, the tractor and the truck you use every day. For the building of all these vehicles depends upon a great variety of raw materials and finished parts that only the railroads' continent-wide assembly line can bring together.

And railroad tracks run from your farm, too—furnishing the strong steel highway that reaches from your fields to every corner of this great nation...so that the produce you raise has a market

as big and broad as America itself.

In doing their vital job, the railroads pay for building and maintaining their steel highways and they pay state and local taxes on them—the same kind of taxes you pay for the support of schools and local roads and the general services of government.

So you have a double interest in these railroad tracks—for they not only connect your farm with all America, but they also are your neighbors and fellow taxpayers.

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NEW PLANTS BY LUKENS STEEL CO.

The first of a newly-developed line of "packaged" filtration-extraction plants for the solvent removal of oil from cottonseed and soybeans has been ordered from the Lukens Steel Co. by Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co., Jackson, Miss., it was announced jointly by the firms.

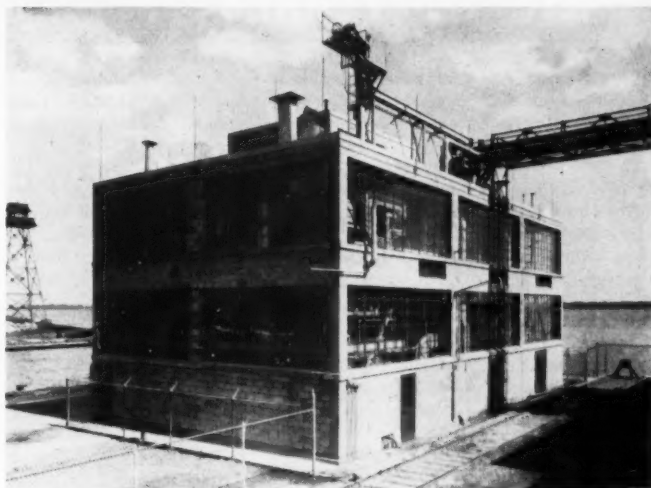
The plant will have a capacity of 150 tons of cottonseed or 75 tons of soybeans daily and is scheduled to be in operation by June at Greenwood, Miss.

Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co. is one of the larger independent processors of cottonseed and soybeans (the firm operates 14 plants of varying capacities throughout the cotton-growing regions). The economies of these new packaged units now permit crushers to consider the advantage of solvent removal of oil for smaller plants (under 300 tons per day).

By standardizing this new process into a series of popular-sized packaged plants (75, 100 and 150 tons per day) Lukens Steel has spread the initial design expense over many units. The economies of the Lukens Steel design for the first time enable the operators of small plant units to compete with the low capital investment and unit processing costs of the large mills.

The new plant will be able to process soybeans as well as other high oil-content seed. Through processing these other materials in off seasons, many smaller operators on cottonseed can now exploit the recognized economic advantages of materially extending the processing season.

New Plant of Toronto Elevators, Ltd.



The solvent extraction plant shown above located on Toronto harbor was recently put into operation by Toronto Elevators, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

The plant of 150-tons-per-day capacity was designed and built by the Blaw-Knox Construction Co. It incorporates the unique Rotocel process that permits a very compact unit.

Storage facilities for soybeans are provided in the company's 4-million-bushel capacity grain elevators. Additional storage elevators are located in Sarnia. "Land and water transportation facilities are excellent for drawing soybeans from the produc-

ing areas," according to R. S. Wayman, the firm's refinery manager.

The firm formerly crushed soybeans with Expellers. These are now being used only for the processing of flaxseed. The soybean oil produced is further processed in the firm's large and modern refinery completed some six years ago. The meal is incorporated into feeds that are manufactured in the company's feed plant.

The oil operations are headed by Harry E. Bryant. Wayman is responsible for oil production.

The plant is identical with the Southland Cotton Oil Co.'s plant at Jackson, Miss., described in the November issue of Soybean Digest.

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GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

◆ Featured speaker at the opening session of the National Cottonseed Products Association's 57th annual convention at Los Angeles May 11 will be Leonard E. Read, president of the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

◆ John H. Ball, 49, owner of the Perma Bench Co., Toledo, Ohio, died Mar. 16, of a heart disorder. Ball was one of the organizers and president of National Mills, Inc., at Quincy, Ill., which processed soybeans from 1935 to 1939. The plant was later sold to Irving J. Rosen and is now operated as Quincy Soybean Products Co. Previously Ball was with Cooperative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., as industrial engineer.

◆ Chase Bag Co.'s annual managers and sales managers meeting was held in Chicago recently. Promotions of R. N. Conners to executive vice president and W. N. Brock to general sales manager highlighted the meeting, which was attended by all the managers and sales managers in the company.

◆ "Tuna Fishing," an article in the January *Staley Journal*, discloses that French Sardine Co., largest tuna cannery in the world, uses soybean oil in its packing. There is also an article about the firm in February *Food Engineering*.

◆ Rock Island Lines has issued a set of new soybean maps for the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, according to R. E. Dugan, industrial agent. The maps show production by county for 1943, 1950, 1951 and estimated production for 1952. The maps also show location of processing plants.

◆ Employees with at least 25 years of service with Allied Mills, Inc., were honored recently at a meeting in Peoria, Ill., where Leo T. Murphy, vice president of the Chicago office, presented each with service award pins. More than 500 of the 1,850 people who work for Allied Mills have had 10 or more years service with the organization.

◆ The Coffeyville, Kans., soybean plant of Consumers Cooperative Association was honored at a recent dinner for concluding more than five years of operation without an accident resulting in loss of time, when a plaque was presented by Employers Mutual, insurance company that conducted a nationwide safety campaign. Merle A. Blue, director of soybean processing, and J. L. Shopen, director of safety, participated in the award ceremony.

◆ Ralph Kenney, extension agronomist, University of Kentucky, Lexington, died there recently following a heart attack. He was much interested in soybeans as a crop and had contributed on occasion to the *Soybean Digest*.

CASE PROMOTIONS



E. F. REISKE

R. R. SPEES

The J. I. Case Co. recently announced the promotion of three assistant managers to branch manager. R. R. Spees, formerly assistant branch manager at Minneapolis, has been appointed branch manager at Des Moines. E. F. Reiske, former assistant branch manager at St. Louis, has been appointed manager at that branch. C. N. Arnold has been promoted and appointed manager of the Case Company's branch at Syracuse.

Promoted to assistant manager were B. B. Tucker at the St. Louis sales branch and Ray P. Meyers at the Minneapolis branch.

Transfers within the Case organization moved George A. Holmes to the Kansas City branch as assistant manager on credits and collections. Holmes was formerly branch manager at Des Moines.

— s b d —

BUILD PLANTS ABROAD

Wurster & Sanger, Inc., Chicago chemical engineers, recently obtained certain foreign rights from the inventors covering the issuance of licenses and supply of solvent extrac-

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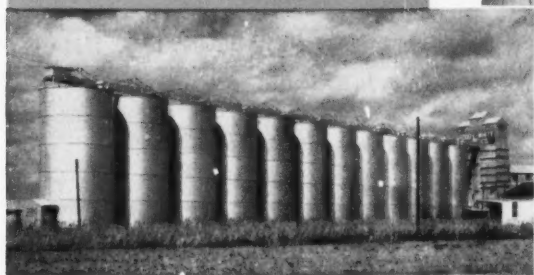
Buffalo

Los Angeles

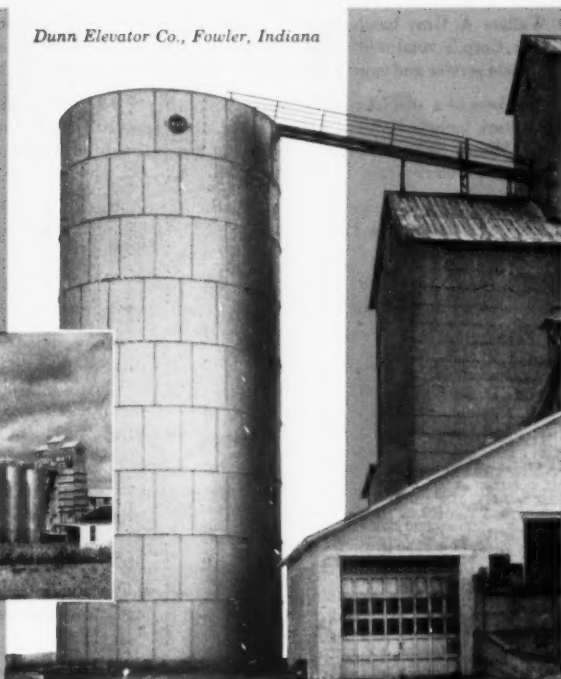
Seattle

ONE
or a
DOZEN...

Dunn Elevator Co., Fowler, Indiana



Roddy-White Milling Co., Corpus Christi, Tex.



BS&B GRAIN TANKS

Now On Immediate Delivery!

There's still time to provide that extra storage capacity this year! BS&B Bolted Steel Grain Tanks are now available for immediate delivery—and can be erected as fast as 3 days after the foundation is ready. BS&B's own expert tank crews will do the job—or your own contractor. Design layouts and standard foundation prints are furnished by BS&B without charge.

From every standpoint, BS&B grain tanks are your best storage investment.

Costing less to erect, these strong all-steel tanks give full protection against moisture, rodents and weevils; insurance rates are lower; and, because they are oil-tight as well as weather-tight, you can store linseed, cottonseed, flaxseed, soybean and peanut oils or molasses as well as wheat, oats, shelled corn, soybeans, peanuts, rice, alfalfa meal or cotton seed.

Write or wire today for complete information.



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7500 East 12th Street

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Kansas City 3, Missouri

ASSOCIATE MEMBER Grain and Feed Dealers National Association

◆ Wallace A. Gray has become a member of the New York sales staff of the Girdler Corp.'s votator division. He joined the firm in 1944, was assigned to the field service and engineering staff in 1950, with headquarters in New York.

◆ Members of a special corn advisory committee for the U. S. Department of Agriculture include Robert C. Woodworth, vice president Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Sylvester Myers, president Chicago Board of Trade; and Fred Maywald, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, Des Moines.

◆ Ruth Armstrong, formerly consumer relations director of American Home Foods, Inc., has joined Lever Bros. Co. as brand publicity manager of the Good Luck Division.

◆ *Appointment of James D. Evans to the sales force of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills' New Orleans division has been announced. He will make his headquarters at Alexandria, La., and will represent the firm in that area.*

◆ Clarence E. Elsas, president of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills in Atlanta, Ga., was elected national president of the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association at the quarterly meeting held recently in Houston. Richard K. Peck of the Percy Kent Bag Co. in Kansas City and Buffalo was elected vice president.

◆ The top management of Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, including Donald Danforth, president, is running a 14-week course at Washington University in that city, explaining the inner workings of this feed manufacturing and soybean processing firm.

◆ Midwest representatives of the Burrows Equipment Co. held a spring sales meeting in Evanston, Ill., recently, according to P. W. Burrows, president. The two-day meeting was devoted to a discussion of customer problems, service and new products.

◆ E. M. "Woody" Woodrich has recently joined the Chase Bag Co. and will handle the Oklahoma territory. He served as a jet pilot in the Korean war and was recently retired with the rank of major.

◆ Henry W. Collins, vice president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s west coast grain operations, has been elected to the company's board of directors.

◆ Magnolia Soy Products Co., Greenville, Miss., processing plant, has been purchased by Mississippi State Rice Milling Co., and will be converted into a rice drying and storage mill, Frank Godchaux, Jr., Abbeville, La., has announced. The firm will spend about \$150,000 to convert the facilities. It owns another rice drier near Leland, Miss.

◆ Expansion of the Fridley plant of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn., to increase flaxseed storage from 1 million to 2½ million bushels, has begun. Firm can also process soybeans in its plant, which has 5 million bushels annual capacity.

◆ *Percy Kent Bag Co. has bought a four-acre building site in northeast Kansas City and will build a plant for the manufacture of paper and textile bags, at an estimated cost of \$800,000.*

tion plants utilizing the filtration-extraction process developed by the Southern Regional Research Laboratories, New Orleans, La., the firm announces.

Foreign patent applications are being filed covering the use of this process for all vegetable oil bearing materials.

Prior to this, the firm was granted a license by the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering the use of this new process in the U. S. for cottonseed.

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NEW BROKERAGE FIRM



N. BETZOLD

Betzold & Buckingham is the name of a new food brokerage firm located at 814 Standard Building, Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Partners are N. Betzold, who has been general sales manager of Durkee Famous Foods division of the Glidden Co.; and M. B. Buckingham, Durkee's district manager in northeastern Ohio.

The firm will represent Durkee Famous Foods and other principals.

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Our laboratories had already been working on these problems. A built-in thermometer increases speed. Test pads now check accuracy on the spot. Wider moisture range tests everything from 1½% dried feed to 47% high moisture corn. Voltage stabilizer and other electrical improvements maintain accuracy.

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The 400G offers mechanical improvements for more accurate day-to-day operation. It is the sturdiest, most dependable tester under all conditions. Because the Steinlite 400G is so easy to operate, non-technical help can make accurate, fast tests. Colleges and laboratories use the Steinlite for its accuracy.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE 400G?

Thousands have already replaced their old testers with this improved unit. Garden City Exchange bought 7 new Steinlites. Union Equity Cooperative Exchange of Enid bought 49 for their cooperative members. Bob Hink of William's Milling Co. says: "The 400G is the finest tester for on the spot testing."

No matter what tester you're now using, you'll be glad you tried the new Steinlite 400G on 10 days free trial.

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☐ Send me more facts about the 400G.

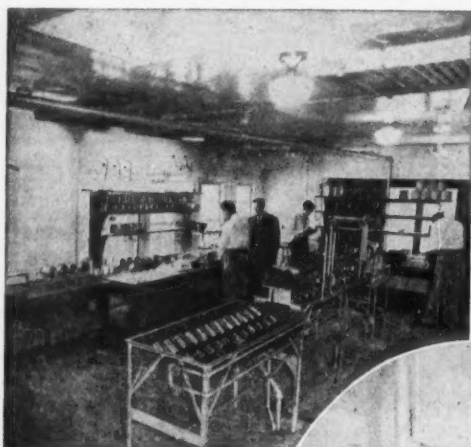
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Company Name _____

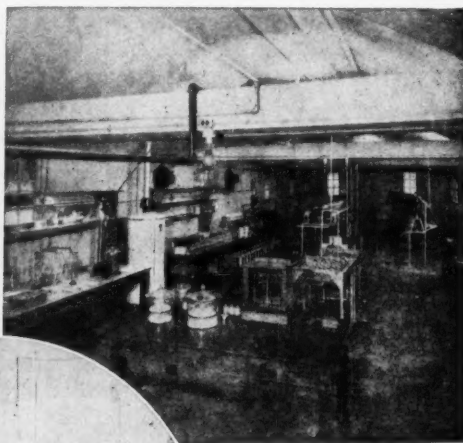
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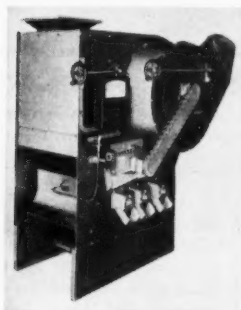
SPECIALIZING IN SOYBEAN OILS — CAKE — MEALS — FEEDS

"Over ONE BILLION dollars worth of products analyzed since 1935."

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

ASPIRATOR. A new machine for multiple separations by air, called a fractionating aspirator, is being introduced by Superior Grain Separator Co.

This new aspirator with three settling chambers makes air separations with a precision formerly considered impossible, according to the manufacturer. Air output is adapted to the collector system used by means of a variable pitch sheave.



The machine has been tested in corn plants, on soybeans and other products in the food processing industry. Lifting of larger than one-half splits from well-graded soybean seed is one example of the precise separations that can be made.

The fractionating aspirator is made in two models, with 24 and 48-inch grain spread.

For further information write Soybean Digest 4g, Hudson, Iowa.

GRAIN GRADING. A course of study in grain grading has been prepared by Horace D. Westcott and published by Seedburo Equipment Co. It is for the use of vocational agriculture teachers and county agents.

The course describes the equipment needed and the grading procedure as well as grade requirements for a large number of grains and other farm commodities including soybeans.

"Too frequently farmers market their grain and have no idea as to the grades theirs should receive," states the author. "It is the author's desire that this course will open the student's eyes to the value of having marketable grain graded properly."

For further information write Soybean Digest 4a, Hudson, Iowa, and ask for Course of Study in Grain Grading.

V-BELTS. High-capacity "Textrope" belts for tough jobs are described in a new bulletin released by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

According to the bulletin these belts carry 40 percent greater horsepower rating, are oil resistant and static conducting. They are recommended for use in tight spots, for compactness, for changed peak loads, for resisting oil, weather and chemicals, for cutting sheave costs, and where static is a factor.

Write Soybean Digest 4d, Hudson, Iowa, for copies of the bulletin, High-Capacity "Textrope" V-Belts, 20B7386.



HARVESTER. A six-foot header with 66-inch sickle bar features the new Model "66" All-Crop Harvester announced by Allis-Chalmers to succeed the Model "60."

Measuring six feet between the divider points, this new harvester has a balanced three-inch gather on each side of the header which permits harvesting two wide rows of many crops. When working in 42-inch rows for example, there is a full 15 inches from row centers to the divider points.

A six-bar reel with heavier shaft and bracing is now standard equipment. The new straw rack is one of the major changes. Its step design provides improved straw handling action.

For further information write Soybean Digest 4c, Hudson, Iowa.

INTERCOM. Talk-A-Phone Co. has introduced its new 20-watt "Redi-Power Talk-A-Phone." It features a baseboard-mounted power supply enabling the unit to deliver up to twice the maximum output of its 1952 10-watt counterpart.

The new power supply, a compact, attractively housed unit, will deliver up to 20 watts output, and is self-compensating to deliver required power to all or a select group of stations.

For details write Soybean Digest 4f, Hudson, Iowa.

TEMPERATURE INDICATOR. A fast, accurate measurement of bin temperature at all levels is possible with the Zeleny portable grain temperature indicator, according to Seedburo Equipment Co.

The Zeleny unit includes a 50-foot thermocouple cable with 10 reading junctions spaced five feet apart. The reading instrument has a 10 point switch. Turning the switch shows the temperature at every level of the bin from top to bottom as measured by the thermocouple in the cable.

Shorter or longer thermocouple cables can be furnished. Extra cables—so you can leave one in each bin—are available.

To test, merely plug in the reading instrument and turn the switch through the 10 positions for all 10 temperatures.

For details write Soybean Digest 4b, Hudson, Iowa.



ZELENY PORTABLE GRAIN
TEMPERATURE INDICATOR

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

EXPORTS. The Administration is concerned over the general slump in farm exports—down 15 percent in 1952 from the year before. It is launching a program now to strengthen the foreign arm of the Department of Agriculture; to take such steps as it can to build up foreign markets, or at least maintain them at a relatively high level.

So far the program involves mainly a structural reorganization of foreign agricultural work with a view to establishing a firm operating base for an aggressive campaign for export.

The old Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has been abolished. In its place Secretary Benson has set up the Foreign Agricultural Service. The new service is headed by Romeo Short, formerly head of USDA's credit services. Short is to become one of the new assistant secretaries of agriculture when and if the Administration's USDA reorgan-

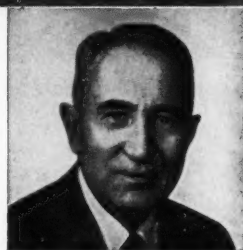
ization plan is approved by Congress.

Thus, the new foreign service will be lifted to top rank in the Department of Agriculture. This first move is strictly internal. It is the forerunner of other actions that are planned to make the Department the real authority in agriculture, both domestic and foreign.

Here is a quick review of several other trade developments:

Senator Mundt of South Dakota has introduced a bill (S 1369) to use \$500 million of Commodity Credit Corp. funds for setting up a foreign trading division in CCC. The proposal has strong bipartisan support in the Senate.

Briefly, the bill would give CCC greater authority to dispose of agricultural surpluses abroad. It would permit CCC to purchase surpluses in the domestic market, to take foreign currencies in payment for exports and use the native currencies to buy



By **WAYNE DARROW**

Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

needed import goods, and it would permit CCC to make direct barter deals with other countries. At present CCC is supposed to obtain dollars for sales abroad. The Mundt bill would permit greater freedom in trade and disposal operations.

A recent report of a Mutual Security Administration advisory board signed by the presidents of the leading farm organizations recommends opening up of U.S. tariff gates to greater imports so foreign countries can obtain more dollars.

The report advocates repeal of the escape clause and the peril point provisions of the Tariff Act, and repeal of Section 104 of the stabilization act under which imports of some farm products—including dairy products, flaxseed and peanuts—are either limited or embargoed.

OUTLOOK. The prices of soybean and cottonseed oils are likely to continue at least as high as now, and may improve some more.

This is the view of fats and oils economists here who closely follow the supply and price trends and whose estimates have so far proved reliable.

They also believe lard prices are too low and will show quite a little improvement—due mainly to a smaller supply and fairly strong domestic demand.

The spread between lard and soybean and cottonseed oils has been around 4 cents. These officials think this spread is too great under

INOCULATE SOY BEANS

with



IT PAYS

The Urbana Laboratories
Urbana, Illinois

present conditions and will narrow.

Another bolstering factor is the commitment Commodity Credit has made that it will not sell domestically any of its take-over stocks of cottonseed oil at less than acquisition price until at least through August. After August, CCC is expected to move some of its remaining stock.

FOREIGN. Paul Quintus, Foreign Agricultural Service economist, has been making a study of the fats and oils situation in various European countries. Here are excerpts from his recent reports on Italy and Spain:

Neither soybean oil nor any other vegetable oil is likely to be imported into Spain either this year or next unless olive oil is exported. This at present appears unlikely.

The 1952 olive crop is now estimated at even less than the 300,000 short tons forecast some weeks ago, says Quintus. But Spanish government officials apparently believe that domestic supplies of olive oil are in balance with domestic requirements.

Only if exports of olive oil from Spain should be large this year would it be necessary to import soybean oil, or some other vegetable oil. But Spain is not particularly interested in exporting olive oil except at prices higher than those now prevailing in world markets.

In the three-year period 1949-51, U. S. exports of soybean oil to Spain—21 percent of the total quantity exported—were exceeded only by the tonnage going to Western Germany.

Italy may need to import as much as 77,000 short tons of seed oil in 1952-53, but it appears these needs will likely be met by imports of soybeans from China, according to Quintus.

A compensation transaction recently has been completed involving 22,000 short tons of Chinese soybeans and Italian rayon fibers. The possibility of bartering Italian textiles and saving dollars leads some to believe that the bulk of the soybean trade will go to China. Moreover, the oil mills in northern Italy want soybeans rather than oil. This fact, too, favors China, says Quintus.

SUPPORTS. The price support recommendation of Secretary Benson's advisory committee on soybeans and flax is to continue programs at about the same rate of support as now in effect.

In the discussion on soybeans, committee members brought out the competitive position of other crops with soybeans and pointed out that if the Department of Agriculture wanted to maintain a high production of beans the price would have to be maintained at a competitive level.

Soybean price support at 90 percent of parity has been announced for the 1953 crop. The committee's recommendations as to future price action on soybeans has been taken under advisement.

Also discussed in broad terms at the meeting, though not included in formal recommendations, was the possibility of the government setting aside a portion of any surplus stocks as a national defense reserve and charged against defense rather than agriculture.

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KENTUCKIAN PASSES



G. W. ALLEN

G. W. Allen, 53, secretary-treasurer and manager of the Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson, Ky., died there Feb. 20 after an illness of about two years.

Allen went to Henderson in 1930 from Bowling Green, Ohio, where he was a field representative for the Pet Milk Co. He was farm agent for the Ohio Valley Bank for the first 10 years at Henderson, and served on the organization committee that brought the soybean processing plant to Henderson in 1940. He had served the cooperative as secretary-treasurer and manager since.

He has been an important figure in the Henderson area's agricultural economy.



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tells the whole story
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It is a soybean oil meal providing a superior protein. It is *physically, chemically and nutritionally different* than ordinary soybean oil meal.

IT'S EXPLODED! . . . under controlled conditions employing advanced, modern technology. It is a hexane-extracted meal produced by a new, patented process developed by Central Soya Company. It marks a major advancement in the science of nutrition because it makes soybean oil meal a more valuable ingredient in the production of food.

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--- MARKET STREET ---

We invite the readers of **THE SOYBEAN DIGEST** to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate: 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

FOR SALE—ALL MODELS ANDERSON expellers, French screw presses, flaking and cracking rolls, stack cookers, desolventizers, filter presses, Anderson rotary tube dryers, meal coolers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS OF STATE Certified Ogden soybeans. Beans have been cleaned, graded and sacked for delivery. Phone Deering 2851 or write Jeff Wade, Jr., Bragg City, Missouri.

FOR SALE: DISMANTLING SOLVENT Soybean Oil Meal Plant in Southern Michigan. McLaughlin, Ward, Jackson, Mich.

FOR SALE—600 BUSHELS CERTIFIED Blackhawk 97 percent germination. Oliver N. Baker, Pomeroy, Iowa.

WANTED SALESMAN, NOW CALLING on farm supply concerns to sell new burlap bags in conjunction with other items you are now handling. Good commissions offered, steady income guaranteed. All replies will be held strictly confidential. Belmont Burlap Bag Co., 2719 N. Edgemont St., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

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ARKANSAS

Burdette—G. A. Hale, Hale Seed Farms, 5,000 bu. registered Hale Ogden 2.

ILLINOIS

Charleston—Dale C. White, 1011 6th, 500 bu. certified Adams, 300 bu. certified Lincoln. Delivered in 30-lb. bags.

Pontiac—Steve Turner Farm Seeds, 1505 N. Aurora St., 1600 bu. certified Adams, 2,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 1,000 bu. certified Blackhawk.

San Jose—Kelly Seed Co., 5,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 1,100 bu. non-certified Hawkeye, 3,000 bu. certified Lincoln.

Sullivan—W. E. Elder, 800 bu. certified Adams.

INDIANA

Evansville—J. A. McCarty Seed Co. Registered Perry, limited supply. Also Wabash and Ogden.

Lafayette—Agricultural Alumni Seed Improvement Association, Inc., U. S. 52 North, 800 bu. foundation Hawkeye, 350 bu. foundation Lincoln.

Syracuse—Samuel Mohler, Rt. 1, 1,000 bu. registered Hawkeye.

Valparaiso—Wyckoff Hybrid Corn Co., certified Blackhawk, certified Richland, certified Hawkeye; uncertified Monroe, uncertified Korean and uncertified Earlyana. Excellent quality and high germination.

IOWA

Castana—Fred Hawthorn, 950 bu. certified Hawkeye.

Charles City—Sar Seed Farms, 804 N. Main St., 1,000 bu. certified Blackhawk, 1,000 bu. uncertified Hawkeye.

Iowa Falls—Harold Hayden, Rt. 2, 650 bu. certified Hawkeye, 520 bu. certified Blackhawk.

Pomeroy—Oliver N. Baker, 600 bu. certified Blackhawk, 97 percent germination.

MINNESOTA

Lake Crystal—Wayne Othoudt, 525 bu. certified Blackhawk, 340 bu. certified Wisconsin 606 Manchu, 150 bu. certified Ottawa Mandarin.

Montevideo—John W. Evans, 100 bu. registered Capital, 500 bu. registered Blackhawk, 400 bu. certified Blackhawk, 500 bu. uncertified Blackhawk, Redwood flax, registered and certified and uncertified.

Waterville—Clarence Bohlen, 350 bu. certified Blackhawk.

MISSISSIPPI

Cleveland—John R. Dakin, Rt. 1, 600 bu. certified Ogden.

Schlater—H. C. McShan, 3,000 bu. Mississippi certified Ogden.

MISSOURI

Bragg City—Jeff Wade, Jr., 2,000 bu. certified Ogden.

Portageville—O. A. Knight, 700 bu. certified Ogden, 600 bu. certified Perry.

OHIO

Greenwich—W. W. Briggs, Rt. 2, 500 bu. certified Monroe, 86 percent germination. Pure seed 99.49 percent.

WISCONSIN

Almena—George A. Becker, Rt. 1, Box 77, 1433 bu. blue tag certified Flambeau.

Rusk—V. K. Sherburne, 200 bu. Wisconsin certified Blackhawk, 500 bu. Wisconsin certified Monroe.

Viola—Harold Lawton, Rt. 3, 300 bu. Wisconsin blue tag certified Blackhawk.

INCREASE DEMAND FOR YOUR BRAND

The high re-use value of Fulton's sturdy cotton and burlap bags is a plus-feature popular with feed mills and farmers alike . . . and the fresh, neat appearance of a bag that is also less likely to snag or tear and handles more easily, adds prestige to your brand. Contact any of the eight convenient factory branches for full information and prices. Increase demand for your brand with Fulton Quality Textile Bags!



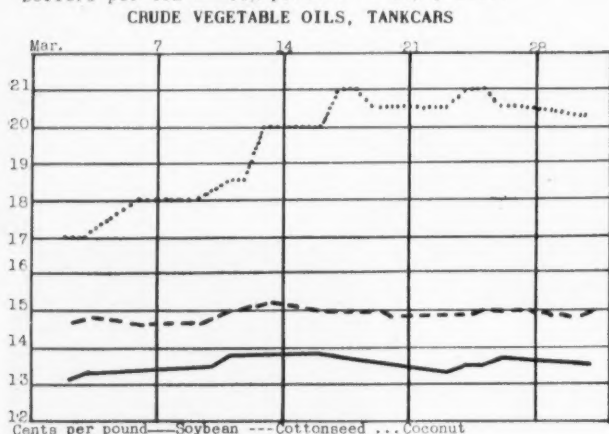
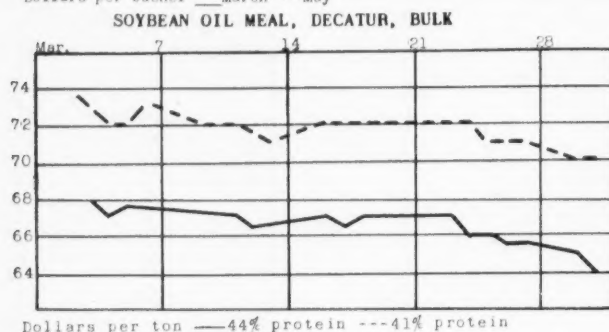
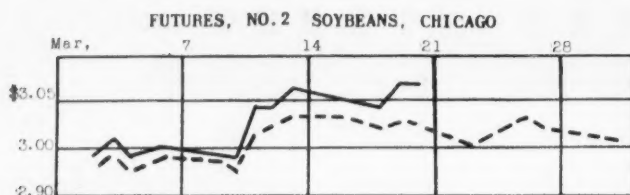
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Oils Stronger, Meal Draggy

March markets were featured by more strength in oils and some advance in the bean market. May soybean futures were as much as 22 cents over the February low. Soybean oil also regained ground lost earlier in the winter. But meal put in a draggy month.

SOYBEANS. Higher prices brought about more country movement, particularly in Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. But movement is about completed in some areas with both farmers and elevators about cleaned out of beans, particularly in the Midwest. An active export demand has cleaned up large stocks at port cities.

But processor stocks apparently are larger than a year ago—169 million bushels Feb. 1 compared with 164 million bushels the same date a year ago. Crushings for the four months October to January were 87.5 million bushels compared with 91.9 million bushels for the same period a year ago, according to Production and Marketing Administration.

MEAL. Shipping instructions have been good, but other protein supplies overhang the market. These include meat scraps, an easy linseed meal market, and government-owned cottonseed meal.

Commodity Credit Corp.'s large

MARKETS

stocks of cottonseed meal and oil continue to be a major factor in the markets. CCC stocks of cottonseed cake and meal were 108,192 tons Mar. 16. Meal is now being offered at about the market.

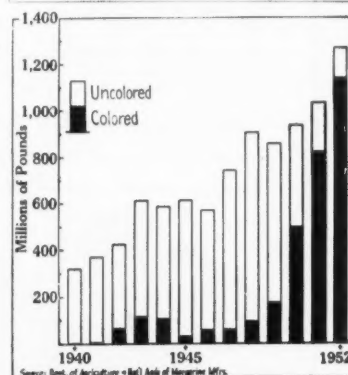
October-December production of the five major oilseed cakes and meals totaled 2,799,000 tons—46,000 tons smaller than in the same period in 1951. The domestic consumption of oilseed cakes and meals during October-December was about 2 percent less than the 2,872,000 tons in that quarter last year, and stocks remaining on hand Jan. 1 this year totaled 276,000 tons compared with only 103,000 tons a year earlier.

OIL. There was considerable trading in the oil market at times. Production is past the seasonal peak and most of the stocks, which are at a record level, belong to CCC.

CCC stocks of cottonseed oil total over 65 percent of total supplies of cottonseed and soybean oils.

EXPORTS. CCC reports 17,202,000 bushels of soybeans inspected for overseas export for the period Oct. 1-Mar. 6, compared with 9,040,000 bushels for the same period last year.

Margarine



—Courtesy Wall Street Journal
PRODUCTION of margarine reached a record of 1.3 billion pounds last year—80 percent above 1951 production. Of the 1952 total, colored accounted for 90 percent compared with 80 percent in 1951. Uncolored slipped to 10 percent from 20 percent in 1951.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

for assured high efficiency in processing

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**Penola Hexane offers all these
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- Narrow boiling range
- Efficient Solvent Recovery
- Purity
- Special handling
- Immediate availability

Be sure to specify Penola Hexane for more
efficient, economical processing.

PENOLA OIL COMPANY



**NEW YORK
DETROIT
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For expert technical assistance—be sure to call the nearest Penola Office for any
technical data or assistance you may need regarding your processing operations.

IN THE MARKETS

● **FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS** for December and January, as reported by Bureau of the Census.

PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, JANUARY 1953-DECEMBER 1952 (1,000 Pounds)

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 31 1953	Dec. 31 1952
Cottonseed, crude	211,130	213,966	199,625	213,695	178,802	178,154
Cottonseed, refined	185,476	*198,592	104,450	95,697	1627,573	*544,572
Corn, crude	20,984	20,320	19,523	20,545	16,186	14,215
Corn, refined	18,002	18,949	17,599	17,307	5,316	5,600
Soybean, crude	231,000	*226,935	220,895	214,502	166,159	*153,674
Soybean, refined	202,969	199,811	195,424	182,331	87,118	83,716
Coconut, crude	34,491	37,619	42,439	47,818	\$44,552	\$47,506
Coconut, refined	27,041	30,958	24,030	27,401	8,241	7,980

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING JANUARY 1953 (1000 Pounds)

	Edible products				Inedible products			
	Shortening	Glucanar, garine	Other edible	Soap	Chemicals	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and greases	Linoleum, oilcloth
Cottonseed, Refined	15,322	5,224	1,042		168			75
Soybean, Crude				70		684	37	1,310
Refined	42,913	5,469	8,311		6,640	4	1,080	6,938
Coconut, Refined	105		2,029	7,354		396		
Vegetable foots				3,727		76		384
Hydrogenated Soybean oil, Edible	36,119	64,011	688		‡			

* Revised.

‡ Includes data for fat splitting (hydrolysis) with and without subsequent separation of component fatty acids by fractional distillation, crystallization, and any other method.

‡ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

● **PLYWOOD GLUE.** Consumption of soybean glue by the softwood plywood industry in January was 5,056,000 pounds, compared with 4,512,000 pounds in December, reports Bureau of the Census.

Total consumption of all glues, including casein, urea resins, phenolic resins and others, was 9,033,000 pounds in January.

Stocks of soybean glue Jan. 31 totaled 2,494,000 pounds compared with 2,659,000 pounds Dec. 31.

● **SHORTENING.** Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds:

Dec. 27	2,850,431
Jan. 3	4,165,157
Jan. 10	4,848,023
Jan. 17	4,866,435
Jan. 21	5,021,147
Jan. 24	6,016,568
Feb. 7	6,014,791
Feb. 14	3,901,546
Feb. 21	3,820,803
Feb. 28	2,604,732
Mar. 7	3,109,745
Mar. 14	4,460,218
Mar. 21	4,719,991

Total of shortening and edible oil shipments for January, 313,643,000 pounds; total for February, 277,418,000 pounds.

● **EXPORTS.** U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for January, as reported by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	3,511,224 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	1,499,270 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	1,077,464 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	96,718 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis, the exports for January amounted to 3,653,817 bushels.

SOYBEANS: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Season (1)	Monthly data			
	through December 1951-1952	December 1951	January 1952	December 1952
				January 1953 (2)
		1000 bushels		
		IMPORTS		
Less than 500 bushels		EXPORTS		
7,281	13,590	2,572	1,135	5,024
				3,250

(1) Season begins Oct. 1.

(2) Unofficial estimates based on boat loadings, inspections, and Canadian reports of U. S. imports.

Official U. S. Bureau of the Census data except for December 1952.

High prices, particularly in the summer months when domestic supplies were low, boosted imports of oilseed cake and meal into the United States to 390,781 short tons in the year ending Sept. 30, 1952. Thus, with exports in the same period totaling only 86,099 tons, net imports came to 304,682 tons.

In the crop year 1949-50, imports were 230,556 tons, but exports totaled 226,350. In the following year, 1950-51, imports—at 207,158 tons—were less than the 247,805 tons exported.

More than half of the tonnage imported in 1951-52 consisted of cottonseed cake and meal with the dominant share coming from Mexico. An additional one-fourth of the imports was made up of copra, nearly all from the Philippines. The remaining 84,000 tons comprised 24,100 tons of soybean cake and meal—almost all from Canada; 23,300 tons of linseed meal—chiefly from Argentina; 5,200 tons of peanut meal; and 31,200 tons of miscellaneous cakes and meals—principally from Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay.

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● **SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION** of the 1951 and 1952 soybean crops, reported by Production and Marketing Administration.

	1951-52	1952-53
—All in 1,000 bu.—		
Carry-over 1/	4,159	3,575
Production	282,477	291,682
Total supply 2/	286,636	295,257
Farm use including seed for season	22,097	22,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carry-over	264,539	273,257
Disappearance through Jan. 31 3/		
Crushed for oil or processed 4/	91,897	87,451
Exported	8,416	16,840
Total	100,313	104,291
Balance on Feb. 1 for processing, export, or carry-over	164,226	168,966

1/ Soybean stocks as of Oct. 1. 2/ Imports negligible. 3/ October through January. 4/ New crop soybeans crushed prior to Oct. 1 not included. It is believed that 4 to 6 million bushels of the 1952 crop were processed prior to Oct. 1 while only 2 to 3 million bushels of the 1951 crop were processed prior to Oct. 1.

● **PRICE SUPPORT.** 1952-crop soybeans put under price support and loans outstanding as of Feb. 15, reported by Production and Marketing Administration. (1000 bu.)

	Quantity put under loan			Total quantity of loans outstanding 1/	Purchase agreements	Total put under price support 2/
	Farm-stored	Warehouse-stored	Total			
Soybeans	6,229	5,311	11,540	10,296	2,244	13,784

1/ The difference between the total quantity placed under loan and the total quantity outstanding is for all practical purposes the quantity redeemed.

2/ Total placed under price support is the sum of the total put under loans and purchase agreements.

● **MARGARINE PRODUCTION** as reported by Bureau of the Census from reports of all known manufacturers producing margarine.

PRODUCTION OF OLEOMARGARINE: CUMULATIVE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TOTALS
(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Uncolored	Colored
1953—January	126,580	7,959	118,621
1952—January	128,145	16,668	111,477
1952 annual production	1,271,519	127,681	1,143,838
1951 annual production	1,036,341	211,104	825,237
1950 annual production	837,045	437,402	399,643

Data through June 1950 are from Bureau of Internal Revenue.

● **FUTURES TRADING** and open contracts in soybean oil meal and soy concentrates on Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association (in tons bulk).

	Soybean Oil Meal Volume of Trading	Open Contracts	Soy Concentrate Volume of Trading	Open Contracts
Feb. 25	11,500	86,800	100	2,900
Feb. 26	8,200	87,000	100	2,800
Feb. 27	4,100	87,700	—	2,800
Mar. 2	3,500	86,100	—	2,800
Mar. 3	5,200	85,000	—	2,800
Mar. 4	3,800	85,100	—	2,800
Mar. 5	1,500	84,800	—	2,800
Mar. 6	9,100	82,200	1,200	1,600
Mar. 9	5,200	79,700	—	1,600
Mar. 10	3,600	78,200	—	1,600
Mar. 11	2,800	78,700	—	1,600
Mar. 12	3,400	78,500	300	1,300
Mar. 13	3,100	76,400	—	1,300
Mar. 16	6,200	72,900	—	1,300
Mar. 17	1,500	72,000	100	1,200
Mar. 18	3,800	73,100	—	1,200
Mar. 19	2,200	72,800	—	1,200
Mar. 20	5,400	72,100	—	1,200
Mar. 23	2,600	72,900	—	1,200
Mar. 24	2,400	74,300	—	1,200
Mar. 25	4,000	75,600	—	1,200
Total for 21 days reported	94,500		1,800	

● **SEED IMPORTS.** Imports of soybean seed into the U. S. during the July 1-Feb. 23 period totaled 44,300 pounds, according to Production and Marketing Administration. All was imported from Canada. A total of 12,800 pounds of soybean seed was imported in February.

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● **STOCKS.** Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stock report.

	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets (1,000 bu.)				
Atlantic Coast	1,492	1,263	1,245	1,167
Gulf Coast	555	501	1,594	944
Northwestern and Upper Lake	428	6	369	345
Lower Lake	2,571	2,395	2,645	2,241
East Central	2,548	2,520	2,362	2,314
West Central Southwestern & Western	5,722	5,365	5,432	5,319
Total current week	863	11,954	13,047	12,321
Total year ago	9,760	9,548	9,633	9,247
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets				
Total current week	863	770	967	740
Total year ago	162	162	162	162
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks				
Current week	12,817	13,817	14,283	13,061
Year ago	9,710	9,795	9,922	9,409

	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets (1,000 bu.)					
Atlantic Coast	1,098	1,252	1,375	1,551	958
Gulf Coast	1,290	1,118	1,047	1,180	1,094
Northwestern and Upper Lake	309	274	257	213	179
Lower Lake	2,313	2,151	2,395	2,403	2,283
East Central	2,259	2,134	1,998	1,836	1,774
West Central Southwestern & Western	5,936	4,907	4,769	4,628	4,422
Total current week	12,305	11,836	11,841	11,811	10,710
Total year ago	8,411	7,948	6,695	6,469	5,718
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets					
Total current week	740	675	675	584	584
Total year ago	162	127	90	69	69
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks					
Current week	13,045	12,511	12,396	12,396	11,294
Year ago	8,573	8,075	6,785	6,538	5,787

	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets (1,000 bu.)				
Atlantic Coast	793	780	814	893
Gulf Coast	499	1,239	1,592	592
Northwestern and Upper Lake	179	176	176	172
Lower Lake	2,186	2,162	2,280	2,474
East Central	1,685	1,634	1,528	1,406
West Central, Southwestern & Western	4,259	2,970	3,705	3,550
Total current week	9,591	8,961	10,095	9,087
Total year ago	5,557	5,348	5,275	5,056
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets				
Total current week	340	457	332	201
Total year ago	69	69	69	50
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks				
Current week	10,131	9,418	10,427	9,288
Year ago	5,426	5,417	5,344	5,106

● **PRICES.** Average price for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity price and price support rates, reported by Production and Marketing Administration.

DOLLARS PER BU.

Average Farm Price		Effective parity		National Average Price Support Rate	
Feb. 15 1952	Jan. 15 1953	Feb. 15 1953	Feb. 15 1953	1952 crop	1953 crop
2.78	2.69	2.63	2.79	2.56	2.56

Average farm and parity prices from Crop Reporting Board.

● **PROCESSING OPERATIONS.** Reported by Bureau of the Census for January and February.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE OIL, AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS AND STOCKS, FEBRUARY 1953-JANUARY 1953

Products	Production		Shipments and transfers		End of month stocks	
	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 28, 1953	Jan. 31, 1953
SOYBEAN:						
Cake and meal*	442,738	506,471	412,513	486,528	139,399	119,174
Lecithin**	2,080	2,266	1,677	1,933	2,700	2,297
Edible soy flour,						
full fat*	712	306	653	307	258	199
Edible soy flour,						
industrial s/y	4,239	4,857	4,132	4,684	1,164	1,057
flour*	2,361	2,564	2,588	\$	\$	\$

*Unit of measure in tons. **Unit of measure in 100 pounds. †Revised. ‡Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEANS: RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, FEBRUARY 1953-JANUARY 1953
(Tons of 2000 pounds)

State	Receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 28, 1953	Jan. 31, 1953
U. S.	262,562	223,169	560,357	646,499	1,674,520	1,972,225
Arkansas	(1)	(1)	14,643	15,960	108,964	136,052
Illinois	130,573	106,578	219,813	253,010	661,157	736,397
Indiana	21,197	21,996	64,107	71,407	118,327	161,237
Iowa	52,754	42,053	93,141	113,552	168,460	208,847
Kansas	9,449	9,285	11,475	13,348	8,347	10,373
Kentucky	5,690	6,901	11,633	(2)	52,003	57,946
Minnesota	13,895	18,116	26,038	24,480	33,528	45,671
Mississippi	(1)	(1)	10,235	11,953	42,510	53,499
Missouri	7,103	(1)	11,346	17,811	58,357	62,600
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	4,674	4,955	(2)	22,462
North Carolina	(1)	2,338	4,292	3,608	39,196	43,719
Ohio	31,224	32,070	57,708	65,381	204,494	230,978
Oklahoma	(2)	(2)	5,777	8,914	7,233	(2)
Texas			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All other	4,197	3,498	25,475	42,070	171,944	188,504

(1) Receipts exceeded by reshipments of beans previously received and held in the State. U. S. receipts are on net basis, excluding transfers between mills. (2) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, FEBRUARY 1953-JANUARY 1953

State	Crude oil (thousand pounds)			Cake and meal (tons)		
	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks
	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 28, 1953	Jan. 31, 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 31, 1953
U. S.	260,142	231,000	43,790	43,230	442,738	506,471
Ark.	4,235	5,069	822	336	11,781	12,671
Ill.	81,137	94,215	14,303	13,796	167,542	191,246
Ind.	23,033	25,601	3,667	3,870	51,322	56,611
Iowa	33,340	40,338	6,753	8,290	76,594	91,982
Kans.	4,062	4,755	913	1,231	9,665	11,155
Ky.	4,354	(1)	519	356	9,175	(1)
Minn.	8,652	8,098	3,828	3,283	21,398	19,406
Miss.	3,780	4,159	1,764	1,352	8,405	9,235
Mo.	3,952	5,946	1,128	651	9,412	14,565
Neb.	1,469	1,576	547	447	3,956	4,182
N. C.	1,110	962	1,278	604	3,415	2,903
Ohio	20,693	23,114	5,241	6,293	45,551	52,116
Okl.	1,805	2,645	513	426	4,640	7,116
All other	8,500	14,522	2,514	2,299	19,882	33,283

* Revised. (1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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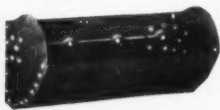


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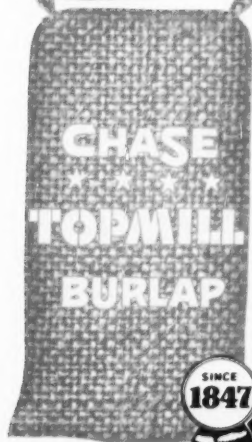
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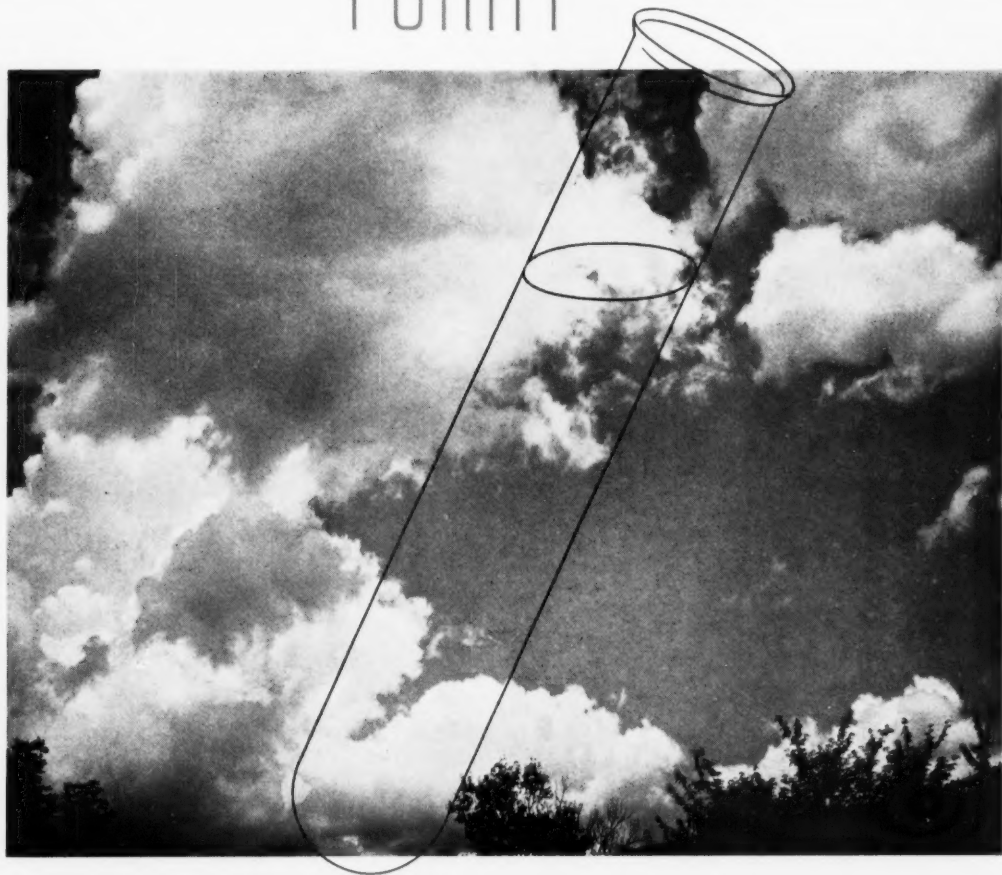


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